The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

BEAVER VALLEY.

HOW THE TERRITORY WAS PARCELLED.

Locating a Town to "Dodge" a Charter.

ROUGH SURVEYING THROUGH THE WILDERNESS.

[NUMBER 17.]

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

New Brighton's Early Days.

The history of the thrifty and prosperous town of New Brighton carries the mind back to a time when no man dare settle on the soil upon which it is now located. Stories of adventure in semi-aboriginal life are not yet unknown, and there are goodly old people yet living whose minds have a vivid recollection of scenes and incidents characteristic of early times, and which show in a marked manner the sturdy character and matchless courage of our town's fathers and mothers. As already shown, its history brings to recollection the expedition of Colonel Bouquet in 1764, and the building of the Block House in 1778. Here the Moravians had to leave their canoes and walk around the falls of Beaver on their way to Conoway. The soil was drenched with human blood more than once, in the conflicts between the Indians and whites, and was the theatre of tragedies scarcely excelled on the American continent. Not long after the close of the revolutionary war, men began to turn their attention to the pretty and inviting vales and hills of the present town, and patents were secured for a part of the lands upon which it is situated. It is now situated upon what was in the early history of the lands known as tracts No. 91 to 95 inclusive, owned and settled and improved by an excellent class of men, as follows:

Tract No. 91, comprising that part of the town lying below Block House run, was owned by Mr. Mitchell, one of the oldest settlers in the valley, and upon which there was erected a dwelling situated some space near the present residence of Mr. Bird, on a bluff near the river.

North of this lay tract No. 92, owned by Thomas Lukens, comprising that portion of the town lying below Broadway. Upon this tract Mr. Lukens had a residence on the banks of the Beaver, on a little flat nearly opposite Fallston bridge, being at the foot of the hill upon which the Block House stood. The tract is now covered with the most imposing and beautiful residences in the town, and in all respects probably the most desirable for a good home.

Tract No. 93, lying north of this and composing in great part Broadway street, was patented by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, to Silas Boudinot and William Bradford, the tract being then in Beaver borough. Messrs. Boudinot and Bradford paid the State one hundred and eleven pounds and seven shillings for this large body of land, and it was sold in 1793 for five thousand dollars to Benjamin Sharpless and Daniel Townsend. The same land, exclusive of buildings, might now be bought for the modest sum of $25,000 per acre, which is perhaps a fair increase in real estate. Upon this tract was a stone house, located a few feet below where Bentley & Gerwig's warehouse now stands. This building was occupied by Isaac Wilson in the beginning of the century, at which time his son, J. W. Wilson, planted in front of the house, on each side of the gate, two locust trees, one of which is now standing, having defied the blasts of Heaven for over sixty years, but is now quietly giving way to the axeman of to-day, that more room may be had for manufacturing. This old relic ought to be sacredly protected and cared for as a reminder of less prosperous days.

Next in order is tract No. 94, which was purchased from Thomas Bradford for $2,900 in the year 1801, by Benjamin Sharpless and David Townsend. Upon this tract was located a log house near the canal, in the rear of the present residence of William Kennedy. Tract No. 95 belonged to Hoopes, Townsend & Co., and upon this tract was built a log house by Joseph T. Townsend, one of the firm, which is yet standing, and is known under the familiar title of the Murray House, or, as formerly styled, "Murray Castle." There was also standing, about the year 1816, a log house occupied by Benjamin Townsend, on the present site of Evan Townsend's residence. These were the only dwelling houses on the site of the town at the time it was surveyed.

The First Sign of Business Life.

Long before a town was either laid out or built, or probably ever thought of, there was put in operation a flouring mill near Patterson's dam, known as Wolf's mill, which was the first mill of any kind on this side of the river, and the only flouring mill for some years in this region. To this mill the people came on foot from a distance of thirty miles, a fact sufficiently suggestive of the discomfort of the times. There were no well graded roads for travel at that time, but, as was generally the case, a single path, large enough for a horse and rider to pass over was the route of transit to the mill. The old mill was run as late as 1820, and stood until the digging of the canal, when it gave way to the demands of commerce. Some time during the years 1806 and 1807 an attempt was made by a man named Walton to establish a shipyard in the present limits of the town, a short distance below M. O. Kennedy's present residence.

His idea was that here material, labor, living, &c., would be cheap, and that boats and ships could be built much cheaper than at any other point. From here he would float his vessels down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for use. He tried it, but soon tired to more congenial quarters. He probably failed to take into account the drawbacks of extremely low water, and the opposite, of the most angry and destructive floods. The town of New Brighton, to embrace New Brighton of to-day, was laid out in lots in the spring of 1814. It was surveyed on tract No. 94, then owned by the Messrs. Townsend and Pugh. The occasion of the laying out of this village, the circumstances that gave rise to it, are briefly related as follows: To meet the demands of a trade then springing into life, it was thought desirable to build a bridge connecting Brighton and these lands. A charter had been procured for that purpose, providing for the erection of a bridge across the waters of the Beaver, to connect Brighton and the site of New Brighton, stipulating that it should be built in front of Brighton, now Beaver Falls. The parties who had the charter desired to build the bridge so that its eastern terminus would be on what is now Bridge street in New Brighton, but were met with the difficulty that in so doing the terminus of the Brighton side would not be in front of Brighton, and hence would violate the express terms of their charter. In order to overcome this difficulty, it was decided to lay out an addition to Brighton on the opposite side of the river, and call it East Brighton. By doing this the eastern end of the bridge would be built in front of Brighton (East) and the terms of the charter complied with. This is the origin of the town, and trivial as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact and an interesting one. Joseph Hoopes, one of the firm of Hoopes, Townsend & Co., and who owned tract No. 95 adjoining the proposed new town, was employed as surveyor, and Mr. J. W. Wilson was one of the chain carriers.

Mr. Hoopes also made a plot of the town, which is yet preserved by Mr. Wilson. I would suggest to the Young Men's Library Association of New Brighton, that they procure this very interesting old document and frame it for use in their rooms. I know of nothing more interesting. While in this digression, I would further suggest that they provide a suitable frame for the original patent of the lands of the most prosperous part of the town, which is now in possession of Charles Coale, Esq., and no doubt could be procured for the Library Association. At the time of the survey, a part of the town was a dense wilderness, covered by red oak and a heavy growth of saplings. In order to run through the woods to carry the chain, Mr. Wilson relates that he was compelled to carry a hatchet and chop the saplings out of his way. The compensation for this work, he says, was the first money he ever earned.

Buying the Town for $100.

At the conclusion of the survey, when stakes had been placed at the corner of each square, and the field labors over, the proprietors and workmen were returning along Water street, when Mr. D. Townsend made the Company an offer that he would give one hundred dollars for the right to all the soil from Water street to the Beaver river, consisting of about twenty-five good lots. The proposition was accepted on the part of the other proprietors with cheerfulness. The new town was called East Brighton, and after the lapse of a few years came to be known as New Brighton. An amusing incident is related of this surveying at the expense of Mr. J. W. Wilson, which is so very characteristic of the times, that it will bear telling. It is said of Mr. Wilson—and frankly admitted by himself—that at the time referred to he was a very "queer youth," full of curiosity, and uniformly wanted to know the whys and wherefores of events that were transpiring about him. He was very much interested in the workings of the compass, and had a great desire to understand the mechanism of it. He was standing by the instrument—close by a pine tree which stood on the corner of tracts Nos. 94 and 95—closely examining its various points and fully absorbed in it, when, to his great astonishment, he received a stunning blow on the side of the face, which sent him reeling several feet distant. Recovering himself he returned to the tree and found David Townsend standing by the compass. Mr. Wilson at once inquired why he had been treated in such a summary manner, and, anxious to establish his innocence added, "I didn't touch the instrument," repeating the words two or three times. Mr. Townsend kept him in suspense for some time, and at his leisure turned to Mr. Wilson and asked him if he knew why he had struck him. A negative answer waspiven and another disclaimer put in that he had done nothing deserving such treatment, when Townsend informed him that he had struck him to fully impress upon his mind the fact, "that that little pine tree was the corner of tracts Nos. 94 and 95."

Mr. Wilson has never forgotten, but after an experience of over sixty years, he does not by any means recommend this practice as a means of improving the memory. The bridge connecting the two towns was built, and stood until the year 1818, when it was swept away by the breaking up of the ice. At that time there was not the advantage of dams in breaking up the ice in its progress down stream, and thus be broken to pieces and shorn of its terribly destructive power. Upon this occasion, there had been extraordinary heavy snows and hard freezing, and when the spring rains and thaw came, the melting of the snow and the rains swelled the river to an unprecedented fury, and acres of ice were swept down the river in one solid cake, by the resistless current, which, in its onward, mighty, and rapid flow, swept away the piers of the bridge and carried the bridge with it into the whirling rapids below. BEAVER.

THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

A Wonderful Narrative Brought from the Land of Ice and Snow.

The New York *Star*, edited by Joseph Howard, Esq., gives currency to a remarkably sensational narrative, portions of which we publish, merely as a curiosity in its way. Howard was the author of a bogus proclamation during the rebellion in which he attached the name of President Lincoln,—a piece of enterprise which cost him a brief stay in Fort Lafayette. The story he now publishes has in it some of the elements that characterized the celebrated moon hoax. We give it for what it is worth:

"A letter has been received from William North, one of the Arctic explorers who accompanied Sir John Franklin on his memorable expedition from England in 1854. North is still in the Arctic regions, and, according to his statement, a great continent exists beyond the sea of ice. His narrative, if true, will be of the utmost importance to scientists and explorers. It was written on the white side of pieces of skin, laced together with sinews and enclosed in a waterproof bag and sent adrift. It was picked up in Hudson bay, Washington Territory, and by him forwarded here. The following extracts are taken from North's letter:

"On May, 1854, being desirous of leaving England, I shipped before the mast on the Erebus, under command of Sir John Franklin, on an Arctic voyage. Before winter we reached latitude 77 deg. north, in Wellington channel. This was the highest the ships ever got. Captain Franklin died of brain fever in 1857. We abandoned the ships in April, 1858. Captain Crozier decided to go 39 degrees south, hoping to reach Hudson Bay. Our provisions becoming exhausted, all but myself perished. I lay on the snow insensible, when I was rescued by some Esquimaux, and lived with them several years. From my observation I became convinced that there was a habitable land farther north. The birds and animals often came in large numbers from that direction, and then suddenly returned. The Indians all had a superstitious fear of going far in that direction, and none who did so were ever seen again. It was supposed they perished of cold and starvation, or were killed by the evil spirits of the mountains. I concluded to push on to the north and reach the North Pole or perish in the attempt. No one would go with me, so I went alone, taking two dogs and a boat I had rigged on runners. This was on the Greenland shore, as far north as the ice mountains, known to navigators as the glaciers. It was early in the spring of 1860, according to my reckoning, and the season was the most favorable I had ever seen, and in two months I must have traveled fully six hundred miles, living on game killed on the way. I will not dwell upon the perils and privations of my journey, except to say I had killed my dogs to save me from starvation, when on the 20th of June, 1860, according to my calendar, I passed out of a crevice or gorge between two great walls of ice just in time to escape death by a falling mass larger than a ship, into an open space of table-land, and stretching away as far as the eye could reach, a land more beautiful than England or any other country I have ever seen. When my feelings had become calmer I descended the mountain, at the foot of which I came upon a village in which was a great crowd of people, who seemed to be celebrating a carnival or feast, being clad in skins. I was greatly affected by heat, and fainted, remaining insensible about two days. I was carefully attended by priests, but closely guarded. Soon after I was taken before the chief, who is called the jarl, and was received by him with distinction. He is nearly seven feet high, and splendidly made. He is a blonde, with long Raxen hair, and about forty years of age. The queen is also a pure blonde, very tall and beautiful. I am learning the language, which is very similar in sound to the Swedish. I am almost sure in calling here are the ancient Norman of history. I am sacredly protected, treated with the greatest consideration, but carefully watched. The peasants, or serfs, seem to be entirely another race, and are swarthy. The people worship the sun in summer and the moon in winter. Soon after I arrived the sun commenced declining, and finally disappeared on the fifteenth of October, appearing again above the horizon on the first day of March, showing that the day, or summer, is seven and a half months, and the night, or winter, four and a half months in length."

The remainder of the letter is given to a description of vegetation, animals and mineral resources of the country. The trees are very fine, and in bridge construction, oak, ash, hickory and pine. Vegetation grows rapidly in summer, grass growing to the height of one foot in two weeks in June. The animals are moose, reindeer, musk ox, buffalo, bears, wolves, foxes, rabbits, &c. There are also horses, very small and highly esteemed, walrus and seal are domesticated and used for towing barges and canoes in lakes and rivers. They have grain in abundance, such as wheat, maize and barley. There are also potatoes, plums, apples, grapes and many varieties of berries. Geese, ducks and swans are numerous; fish of many varieties abound in swarms, the salmon being the favorite. Iron is plenty, mostly magnetic. Stone is also found, and there are large quantities of very fine quality. Precious stones and also gold and silver abound, and fine diamonds are frequently seen. Gold and silver, hammered into oval shape, are used for rings. Concluding his letter, North says: "I have been here about eleven months, this being, according to my calendar, the 22d of May, 1861, and the heat is growing somewhat oppressive. They have not offered me any violence, and do not think they will, as the priests are too anxious to learn from me what they are satisfied I know. I am learning their language slowly, but faster than they are aware. I shall put this statement, properly secured in a seal-skin, into the river, hoping, but scarcely believing, that it may pass the cataracts and be picked up by some whaling ship or other craft." The letter is signed Wm. North, H. M. S. Erebus, Sir John Franklin's expedition; enclosed May 28, 1861.

Rear Admiral Jenkins in China.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—Rear Admiral Jenkins, commanding the United States naval forces of the Asiatic station, reports from Shanghai, May 26, that on the 27th of April he temporarily transferred his flag from the Hartford to the Monocacy for the purpose of visiting the ports between Hong Kong and Shanghai. He visited Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, calling on the Viceroy of the latter place, and being, as he was informed, the first foreign officer who had obtained an interview with him. The present Viceroy, on account of ill-health, had usually avoided receiving such interviews. The Admiral had a pleasant reception from the Viceroy, and was conducted through the Chinese arsenals, dock yard and school; near Pagoda and Chorage.

Vice President Wilson's Health.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 7.—The *Republican* says Vice President Wilson has passed into that stage of health which Mr. Chase so long occupied—a paralytic invalid to whom life is of the most uncertain duration. The nature of his disease may not utterly destroy his usefulness as a man and public servant, but it will undoubtedly limit his ambition and activity. With careful nursing and a cessation of exciting toil he may yet enjoy for many years a kind of an honorary post in the public councils.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Henry S. Worthington has been appointed Collector of Customs at Charleston.

—The session of the Federal Assembly of Switzerland was opened on Monday.

—The President has appointed W. W. Murray United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee.

—O. W. Richmond, of Buffalo, N. Y., has bought the stallion Rodney from Gilbert Dutcher, of St. Paul, Minn., for $12,000 cash.

—A French woman and child in Dudley, Mass., were so badly burned by an explosion of kerosene oil, on Saturday night, that both died. Another child cannot recover.

—Lieutenant Colonel Kantz, of the Fifteenth Infantry, is relieved from the command of the recruiting depot at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and is ordered to join his regiment.

—A collision occurred on the Connecticut River Railroad on Monday, between switch and gravel trains, both moving rapidly around a curve. Two workmen sustained severe injuries.

—At a meet ing held in Cincinnati articles of incorporation were signed by a number of men of means, incorporating a company with $300,000 to establish a zoological garden in Cincinnati, and one of the parks is contemplated as the place for the garden.

—A dispatch from Stanley's Yellowstone expedition, dated camp 70 miles west of Bismarck, Dakota, June 30th, states that the health of the whole command was good. The Indians were offering no serious resistance to the location of the railroad through their hunting grounds. Abundant coal of good quality was found twenty-seven miles west of the Missouri river on the surveyed line of the road, and the country thus far traversed by the expeditionary force is an excellent one, well grassed and watered.

MANY papers are urging that a part of the duty of the Polaris relief expedition be to bring home the body of Captain Hall. Against this the Worcester *Spy* thus protests: "His grave is nearer the pole than any other white man. Esquimaux have lived and died further north; nobody can tell what animal or human inhabitants will be found on the unknown lands near the North Pole; but no other known grave is so near that unknown portion of the earth as that of Captain Hall. Let his body remain there undisturbed."

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Sir Samuel Baker's Discoveries in Africa.

A TOWN IN KHIVA BURNED.

Duel Between De Cassagnac and Rane.

AFRICA.

Discoveries by Sir Samuel Baker.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

LONDON, July 7.—The *Herald* correspondent at Khartoum telegraphs, via Alexandria, a confirmation of the arrival of Sir Samuel and Lady Baker and party, all the details of which are known from previous dispatches. He adds that Sir Samuel Baker has succeeded in organizing district governments, appointing superintendents and making Fatiko the chief station, Gondekooro being next in importance. He also established eight other principal posts, which form a connected chain from Nubia to Zanza, and obtained one thousand additional troops to complete the garrisoning of the communications. An important geographical discovery is said to have been made which will astound the scientific world, as it pretends that Lakes Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza have to be one and the same water, and a magnificent island seven hundred miles in length. It is further announced that vessels can be launched above the falls named after Roderick Murchison, and will be ready before the month of 1874, are $32,605. The estimated expenditures for the same period are $32,812, leaving only $207 to be raised from outside sources. A statement is submit ed, also, showing G ferald Howard's receipts from the University and his disbursements from his private funds for the University since his connection with it. He has received, including the $11,000 of back pay voted him, $17,583, which he has expended on account of the University, in contributions to destitute students, loans, subscriptions, endowments, &c., $16,906 18. The latter statement is certified to be correct by two accountants who have examined Gen. Howard's books and papers.

A Deficit Explained.

The deficit of $821,000 charged against Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior under Buchanan's administration, is explained by a statement that that amount of Indian trust bonds was abstracted by one Goddard Bailey, a clerk in the Department of the Interior. The deficit, though charged to Thompson's account, is carried from year to year in the accounts of the Secretary of the Interior. The Indian Trust Fund accounts of Secretary Delano have been settled up to June 30.

Satanta and Big Tree.

Secretary Delano has returned here from Ohio. Gov. Davis, of Texas, is here, and this morning had an interview with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in relation to the release of Satanta and Big Tree, whom he holds in the Texas penitentiary. Without coming to any conclusion, the whole matter was postponed for a further conference in August, to take place in Texas, between the Indians, Gov. Davis and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE RIVERS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., July 7, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 P. M., July 7, 1873:

Stations.	Above Low Water.	Change in 24 hours.	Direction of Wind	State of Weather
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.		
Cincinnati	15	4			E	Fair
Louisville	7	8			SW	Th'ng
Memphis	20	9			SW	Clear
Nashville	12	2				Fair
†New Orleans	4	7			NE	Clear
Omaha	15	6			N	Clear
Paducah, Ky	11	7			SW	Clear
Pittsburgh	7	8			S	Fair
St. Louis	24	5			S	Fair
St. Paul	9				N	Fair
Vicksburg	29	8			NW	Fair
Leavenworth	13	2				
Cairo	26	6				
Keokuk	10	2				
Davenport	10	1				

†Below high water mark. JAS. B. MURRAY, Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—River 16 feet; rising.

NEW YORK, July 7, 1873.

The Alleged Fraud on the Customs Department

The case of Dunden, Freres & Co., lace importers, of Broome street, alleged to have defranded the general Government out of large sums on importations, has excited much interest in business circles. The affidavits on which the books and papers were seized by the Custom House authorities were made by a former general manager for the firm. He makes oath that his employers systematically entered fraudulent detitious invoices of goods at the Custom House, and undervalued their importations from thirty to fifty per cent. He also charges them with defranding the Government by invoicing their consignments of laces at less than their real quantity. He further alleges that their irregularities amounted to upward of five hundred thousand dollars. He makes another accusation, representing the firm to have extensively smuggled Chantilly and real thread laces and shawls in the hair shawls in casks purporting to contain London porter.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Net receipts from all United States ports during the week, 15,232 bales; last year, 3,841; total receipts to date, 3,462,049; last year, 2,684,466. Exports for the week, 18,965; last year, 6,649; total exports to date, 2,403,870; last year, 1,881,423. Stock at all United States ports, 219,104; last year, 141,357; stock at all interior towns not reported; last year, 11,629; stock at Liverpool, 917,000; last year, 1,109,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 130,000; last year 46,000.

Why Rosenzweig is Not Tried.

The *Evening Telegram* says the law under which Rosenzweig, the abortionist, offended, with its penalty of seven years' imprisonment, was legislated out of existence by the passage of a new law making malpractice attended with fatal results punishable with death. Rosenzweig has lain for months in the Tombs, awaiting trial, but has not been re-indicated, and, it is believed, cannot be.

U. P. R. R. Interest.

The total amount of coin due holders of Union Pacific Railroad first mortgage bonds amounts to $510,000. Of this sum fully $300,000 has already been disbursed at the redemption office here, and payments still continue in London, New York and Boston.

An Officer Fatally Beaten.

Officer David O'Connor was fatally beaten on Sunday morning by members of the Tenth avenue gang, whom he had ordered away from Thirtieth street. Three arrests were made and the persons secured have been identified.

Death by Drowning.

Louis Jacezuer and wife were drowned by the capsizing of their boat while sailing in the lower bay yesterday. Three men accompanying them were rescued.

A Notorious Character Sentenced.

The notorious Wesley, or Wes Allen, was sentenced to-day to five years with hard labor in the State Prison. He was convicted about a month ago of an attempted burglary.

Murderers Likely to Escape.

Stokes, Simmons and King will, it is supposed, escape the death penalty through the new law requiring proof of deliberate intent to kill for conviction of murder in the first degree.

Funeral of Mrs. Tweed.

The funeral of Mrs. Eliza Tweed, mother of William M. Tweed, took place this afternoon.

THE INDIANS.

Apaches on the War-Path.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Advices from Lusean, Arizona, state that a Sergeant from San Carlos brought information to Camp Grant that a large number of Apaches were at San Carlos, and had robbed the sutler's store and taken the war-path in the mountains. Major Brown at once sent a messenger to Camp Grant. Before his arrival eight of ten Apaches stationed at that post as soldiers deserted, taking arms and ammunition, showing that the Apaches had facilities for conveying information quicker than the military. Signal fires were visible at several points north and east of Camp Grant. The probability of death and destruction has commenced again.

Destruction by the Recent Storms in Ohio.

TOLEDO, July 7.—The recent disastrous rain storms which have so generally prevailed in the West, have done very considerable damage to a portion of the public works in Ohio. The Miami and Erie Canal, so far as is known, has escaped, and navigation is uninterrupted between here and Cincinnati. The Hocking Canal is badly damaged, and it is expected that navigation will have to be suspended for a number of days. A portion of the dam at Lockville, on the other canal south east of Columbus, has been washed out. Small breaks on the Ohio canal, between Columbus and Circleville, are reported. The extent of the damage is not yet fully known, but it is believed it will involve a loss of $50,000.

NEW YORK.

The Alleged Frauds on the Customs Department.

NEW YORK, July 7, 1873.

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The case of Dunden, Freres & Co., lace importers, of Broome street, alleged to have defranded the general Government out of large sums on importations, has excited much interest in business circles. The affidavits on which the books and papers were seized by the Custom House authorities were made by a former general manager for the firm. He makes oath that his employers systematically entered fraudulent detitious invoices of goods at the Custom House, and undervalued their importations from thirty to fifty per cent. He also charges them with defranding the Government by invoicing their consignments of laces at less than their real quantity. He further alleges that their irregularities amounted to upward of five hundred thousand dollars. He makes another accusation, representing the firm to have extensively smuggled Chantilly and real thread laces and shawls in the hair shawls in casks purporting to contain London porter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

True Bills Found Against the Bank of England Forgers.

LONDON, June 7.—True bills have been found against George Bidwell, Austin Bidwell, George McDonnell, and Edwin Noyes, the Bank of England forgers, and they will be tried at the Old Bailey, in August.

The Camp at Wimbledon Opened.

The annual camp at Wimbledon was opened to day.

The Shah's Liberality.

The Shah of Persia, before leaving London, made many presents, including eight thousand dollars to the servants of Buckingham Palace, and twelve thousand to the policemen stationed there.

The Tichborne Case.

LONDON, July 7.—Upon the resumption of the trial of the Tichborne claimant, this morning, it was announced that the defendant was sick, and he was excused from attendance upon Court for a few days. Hawkins, of the prosecution, said they would close their case on Wednesday next, when an adjournment of ten days would be taken.

FRANCE.

The Assembly Adjourned.

PARIS, June 7.—The Assembly has adjourned until Friday in honor of the Shah of Persia.

The Long Talked-of Duel.

The duel between Mm. Rane and De Cassagnac took place this morning on Luxemburg territory. De Cassagnac was seriously wounded. M. Rane was also wounded.

SPAIN.

Vich Blockaded by Carlists.

BARCELONA, July 7.—The city of Vich, thirty-seven miles from Barcelona, is blockaded by the Carlists.

Reforms for Cuba.

MADRID, July 7.—Senor Suner, Minister of Colonies, is engaged in preparing a comprehensive scheme for reforms in the island of Cuba.

KHIVA.

A Town Burned by the Russians.

LONDON, July 7.—Dispatches from Khiva state that the town of Marigil, which made a desperate resistance, was fired and destroyed by the Russians. Kilaj, which surrendered without firing a shot, was spared. The victors found in Khiva ten thousand Persian slaves, many of whom claimed the protection of Russia.

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THE CAPITAL.

Report on the Financial Management of Howard University.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1873.

Report on the Financial Management of Howard University.

The members of the committee appointed by the trustees of Howard University to consider and report upon certain statements assailing the financial management of Howard University, and more especially designed to cast discredit and suspicion on its President, General Howard, have submitted their return, together with a statement of the present financial condition of the institution. Among other denials they say the recorded proceedings of the Board of Trustees will show that one single dollar of the University money was ever voted as a gratuity to General Howard, nor any money, at any time, under any pretext, to which he was not justly entitled in consideration for valuable and indispensible services rendered, and there is nothing mysterious or difficult to explain in the present condition of Howard University. The report is signed by Frederick Douglass and George C. Baker, Rev. Ezra Whipple, the other member of the committee being absent from the city.

There is appended to the report a statement of the available resources and total liabilities of the University to July 1st. The total resources are $213,411.93; total liabilities, $94,666.05, leaving a balance of available resources of $118,775.88. In addition to this the statement shows the value of property permanently reserved for University purposes to be $301,16,80, as regards them, on the ground of want of jurisdiction of the Court, the said defendants residing in the southern district of New York. The motion to dismiss will probably be argued at the September term. Eighty-seven other defendants appeared by counsel.

THE WHEELING TRAGEDY.

Love's Madness—A Crazy Lover Attempts a Double Murder—A Terrific Scuffle in a Boarding House with a Supposed Rival—The End of it All—A Suicide.

Mention was made in a former issue of the tragedy which occurred in a boarding house at Wheeling on Saturday, which resulted in the death of M. A. G. Evans, a printer by trade, but connected with the signal service at Cincinnati. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* gives some further particulars elicited at the inquest, from which we extract the following:

EVANS—THE VICTIM.

Evans was apparently 28 or 30 years old, of rather small stature, always dressing genteely and neatly and was withal a very nice looking man. It is said that while a resident of this city he was never known to drink to excess. While boarding at Mrs. Schaefer's he became acquainted with Mrs. Mary Dunlap, widow of Henry Dunlap, and daughter of Mrs. Parker. With Mrs. Dunlap Evans fell desperately in love. His love knew no bounds, and finally grew into a passion which obtained complete mastery over him. He endeavored to obtain Mrs. Dunlap for many, him within three months after her late husband's death. Shortly after this he left Wheeling and went to Cincinnati, alleging that he had obtained Mrs. Dunlap's consent to a marriage if he would provide a suitable home for her. While in Cincinnati frequent letters passed between them, which letters show that Evans' love was, in a manner, returned.

CLAIMING THE BRIDE.

The home was prepared and Mrs. Evans came to Wheeling for his bride, but she would not consent to the union. Evans, however, concluded he had a rival in the affections of his lady love, and this rival he conceived to be Capt. Mike Flanagan, of the B. & O. R. R., a boarder at the house of Mrs. Dunlap. Evans returned again to Cincinnati, but has since made frequent visits to this city, all the time by correspondence and in person trying to induce Mrs. Dunlap to marry him. While in Cincinnati he would write from three to fifteen letters a day to her, which he would send in different ways. Mrs. Dunlap would sometimes read one, but usually threw them unread in the fire. These letters breathed the spirit of love and hatred, and were fearful to contemplate. In one sentence he would call God to witness his love for her, and in the next he would call her some indecent name and threaten to kill her.

EPISTOLARY EXTRAORDINARY.

Evans arrived in the city on his last visit about a week since. His letters were showered upon Mrs. Dunlap more frequently than ever; they breathed a spirit of insanity than before.—A letter that knew no reason, and a love that announced nothing short of frenzy. His threats, which had once been treated lightly, were no longer to be thus regarded, for it was quite sure that death was the only end to the quest. He selected the Fourth as the day to end the comedy and bring on the tragedy. He purchased a little "C Sharp" four-shooter and a package of poison. The former was to deal death to Mrs. Dunlap and Captain Flanagan, and the potion was for himself. To work himself up to the proper degree of desperation, on that day he did something altogether unusual for him—he got quite drunk. Seeking Mrs. Dunlap he found the door locked against him. She had concluded it would be safer to keep herself in and Evans out, and thus avoid a close personal all day. Towards the evening of the Fourth one of Evans' friends took the revolver away from him and shot the charges out and kept the weapon until the following morning, when, finding Evans quite sober, he gave it back to him. Evans loaded it, and remarked that "He would have use for it before noon."

IN THE HOME OF THE ENCHANTRESS.

Within a short time after this we hear of Evans rushing excitedly through Dunlap's and bounding hurriedly up stairs. Arriving at the door of the first room he looks quickly in, and seeing a man on the bed and a little girl on the floor, he shoots. At whom he shoots is only conjecture, but just in the opposite corner of the room in the closet door is a bullet hole, the course of which shows that the pistol from which it came must have been in the direction of the door, and elevated about the height of an average man's shoulders. This, then, at once doubtedly the first ball fired, and it is presumed to be fired at the person on the floor whom he mistook for Mrs. Dunlap, but which proved to be her daughter, a girl 12 or 13 years old. Capt. Flanagan was on the bed, and jumping up, clinched Evans, when

A SHORT BUT TERRIBLE STRUGGLE

ensued. It was surely short, and judging from the way in which the furniture was scattered around, it was desperate. During this struggle Capt. Flanagan got the better of it and threw Evans. Mrs. Dunlap and her two sisters came in, but all were unable to prevent Evans from shooting once or twice more. One of these shots took effect in Capt. Flanagan's right hand, the other in Evans' hand. One of them passed Evans' chin, making a slight abrasion. From this point, the parties being under a high state of excitement, the testimony is not clear, but the next, or fourth shot, was probably fired after all had left the room but Evans, and was the shot which took effect in his left temple and killed him. Persons who rushed into the room found Evans on the floor near the centre of the room with the pistol lying near him. The wound in his temple was bleeding profusely and he was insensible. He breathed for nearly an hour, but was insensible all the time.

HIS INTENTION "TO KILL."

Upon examining the papers of the deceased, many letters were found written to Mrs. Dunlap and others, in which he expressed his intention to kill her and himself on the Fourth. Among them was one written to the Coroner of Wheeling, which had been mailed on the Fourth and received by that gentleman on the day of the tragedy. This had been returned to Evans that morning. In it he said he had killed Mrs. Dunlap and himself. He supposed he would commit the deed on the Fourth, and the Coroner would get the letter the next morning after the deed.

Captain Flanagan was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear and await the result of the Coroner's inquest. JOSEPH HILL was charged with the murder. The Coroner's inquest was held in the afternoon, but the main facts of the case are given above. Mrs. Dunlap and her two sisters were examined with a number of other witnesses, all of whom testified to the struggle in the room, but gave no new facts, except in one instance, that of Joseph Hill, who said he attempted to take the pistol from Evans after Flanagan had left the room, but could not do so. He was told it was empty, however, and was leaving the room when he heard Evans say "It's all gone," and then saw him shoot.

RUINED AND DISGRACED.

As giving the temper of Evans' mind one witness' testimony was important. It was that of James Hamilton, who testified: I was acquainted with deceased. I met him yesterday morning on the corner of Quincy and Market streets. I asked him if he had come to take the widow off. We then went across the street and sat down in front of Hubbard's. He then told me all his troubles; said he had given Mrs. Dunlap a square deal. He had dealt the cards and allowed her to cut them and she had no one to blame for what might happen. He said Mrs. Dunlap had ruined him, and ruined his prospects and disgraced him and his family for life. He had been trifling all along to forget any wrong she had done him and would have forgiven her for anything she had ever done to disgrace herself, for he loved her, but now he had bought a revolver and would "shoot the d—d ——" and Flanagan, and then I will put myself out of the way with that," producing and showing me a small package which he said contained poison. He said love was blind and that it did not care for the consequences. I tried to persuade him not to do anything rash, but he seemed determined to shoot Mrs. Dunlap and Flanagan; he said he had reported Flanagan to Capt. Devries and he would be removed from his end of the road. After Evans left I told Barney Galligan that there would likely be trouble before long down at Mrs. Dunlap's.

After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of death by suicide.

Subsequently Captain Flanagan was taken before the Court on a charge of murder that had been preferred against him, but after the evidence had been repeated he was discharged.

THE BODY TAKEN HOME.

Dispatches of the unfortunate affair were sent to the friends of the deceased in Cincinnati, and one was received in reply by Captain Davis, Chief of Police, instructing him to have the remains forwarded by the first train. In the meantime, however, the body was placed in a casket. Yesterday morning the remains were placed on board the train for Cincinnati, and before this have reached their destination.

MARINE DISASTER.

The Steamship City of Washington Ashore.

HALIFAX, July 7.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool June 24, via Queenstown 25, for New York, struck on Gull Rock Bar, Port Le Bear, seventy miles west of Sambro, at 2 P. M. on Saturday, in a dense fog. All the passengers and crew were landed safely. The ship has about fifteen feet of water in the hold, and is likely to become a total wreck. The passengers, baggage and spare stores were saved.

The Credit Mobilier Suits.

HARTFORD, CONN., June 7.—Sixty-two defendants in the Credit Mobilier suits to day entered personal appearances in the United States District Court before Judge Shipman, in this city. They moved that the bill be dismissed as

THE CHOLERA.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Seven cases from cholera were reported at the Health Office to day.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 7.—There were twenty-two interments to-day, only three from cholera.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 7.—The total deaths in the city on Sunday were twelve, seven of which were from cholera. The total deaths in the city to-day were four, none of which were from cholera. The weather is clear and pleasant. A special to the Nashville papers reports thirty deaths in Chattanooga in the last forty-eight hours, fifteen of which were from cholera.

Little Rock, Ark.

LITTLE ROCK, July 7.—Col. O. A. Bradshaw, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows for this State, died very suddenly at his home in Pine Bluff last night with cholera. Jas. B. Keatts, one of the oldest citizens of Little Rock, died last night.

Jersey City.

NEW YORK, July 7.—A fatal case of cholera was reported in Jersey City to-day. Dr. W. King, No. 109 Grand street, died at 2 o'clock this morning of what is described as spasmodic cholera. A german emigrant died in the same city last week of cholera, but a report of the fact was suppressed.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Dexter Park Races.—First race, ½ mile dash; won by Uncle Hark.

Second race, trotting, free for all; won by Sensation. Summary: American Girl, 1, 2 and 2; Sensation, 2, 1, 1

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TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 16½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 38½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¼@115⅝.

THE "eternal fitness of things" requires that educational papers should be sent to the *Dispatch* office, accompanied by "twenty cents a line."

IT IS entirely probable that the Constitutional Convention will adjourn until September. The hot weather has exerted such a depressing influence on the members, that this course is deemed advisable, under the circumstances.

THE theory has been discussed, more than once, that the heat of Summer is productive of violence and crime. Whether the theory be correct or not, it is certainly true that the present Summer is notable for the number and terrible character of the crimes committed. Each day the news columns of the daily papers record a sickening variety of crimes, murder, in exceptional and brutal forms, figuring largely in the list. We this morning record a family feud, in Virginia, which resulted in a murderous affray over the breakfast table—one of the number being fatally and another seriously injured. The severest repressive measures possible should be everywhere made use of, to limit this carnival of crime.

THE rigid legislation at the West, touching railway changes, together with the uncompromising tenor of the farmers' movement, promises to occasion serious difficulty in certain directions. The railroad companies find that unless some discrimination is permitted where freightages are large, certain firms of business will be entirely broken up. At the same time goods that were competed for, by the railroads, will not pass through Illinois. Efforts are in progress looking to the compromise of the practical difficulties involved, and some modification of existing laws will probably be agreed upon. The evils we mention are to regretted, but the rapacity of the Illinois roads is responsible for much of the evil that has come upon them.

THE return of the Grand Jury denouncing the Court House, as unsuited to the purposes for which it is used, will have the effect of attracting serious attention to the proposition to cut down the hill. In this view of the case, the hostility of the Cathedral people will deserve attention, and their arguments should be fairly considered. We have no desire to see the noble structure they have erected for religious uses, destroyed, or even injured. But we do not doubt that the grading proposed can be effectively done without injury to the Cathedral. Certainly, the change, if it does not require too much expense, will be of great advantage to that portion of the city, and a convenience [illegible] to transact with the county officials. The proper course is to give all parties a fair hearing, and do what is for the general good.

IF THE Empress Eugenie really uttered the sentiments attributed to her in a telegraphic dispatch, she is a very imprudent politician, and will do the cause of her son more harm than good. She claims that in the near future "France will again be at the head of the nations, the robbers driven out of Rome, Germany divided into harmless States, and Austria again strong." A more improbable series of events can well be outli ned in so many sentences. The truth is, the Italians are too firmly established in Rome to be readily driven out, and Bismarck is already concentrating forces, in anticipation of possible difficulties with France. The only circumstance that at all looks like developing a future confirmation of the views of the Empress, is the restiveness of the Germans under the financial burthens which are the outcome of the French war. But however probable her predictions might be, it is very impolitic to give them utterance. Her devotion to her Church may be commended, but her manner of displaying it is very much out of place.

THE stoical indifference with which young Walworth listened to the affecting address of Judge Davis, and the remark attributed to him, that he fully appreciated the consequences of his conduct, comprise the most forbidding accessories of his fearful crime. Even admitting that his father was all that his most brutal letters made him seem to be, he was still a father—and right feeling would have inspired a lingering respect in the heart of the son for him, and a desire, by gentle and merciful means, to remedy the unfortunate family difficulty existing. At all events, it would have stayed the hand of the son, until actual violence, on the part of the father, made it necessary to resort to severe measures. But brutal and violent as were the father's letters, he evidently made no attempt, and probably would have made none—to directly molest the family. The interview which closed with his murder, was sought by the son; and the probabilities are, that the violent and threatening manner in which the son approached the father, had more to do with compelling whatever provocation was offered, than did the natural violence of the father. Certainly the young man is fearfully misguided, and is the victim, either of false education, or of a violent and revengeful temper. His lawyers probably felt it their professional duty to make farther efforts in his behalf, but it is really better that he should go to State prison, and remain there, at least till other and better views take possession of him. As an example, he certainly should fill out his sentence, even though it involve his incarceration, at hard labor, for the term of his natural life.

LITTLE by little the irregularities in the Ward and High Schools are coming to light, and our confidence that needed reforms will be effected increases accordingly. When, two months ago, the GAZETTE gave warning that such irregularities existed, those most interested in having reforms effected chose to charge us with unfriendliness, and to deny the existence of the irregularities complained of. We are, and have been entirely friendly to our system of education, and are merely anxious that it shall be freed of evils, and made as effective as possible. We stated long since that there was a lack of uniformity in the studies of the Ward and High Schools—and now the examinations show it. It is officially admitted that the text books in history in one of the Ward Schools was entirely unlike those in general use. How many more discrepancies of the same nature through examination might bring to to light we do not know. But we submit that the Board of Control should at once make a rigid investigation. The success of our School system depends on the harmony of methods, of text books, and all that enters into the education of the children. Ours is a graded system of instruction—the design being to promote the children, from the primary to the higher departments of the ward schools, and then, in regular course, to the High School. Hence the necessity for the same kind of text books in the schools, and a constant reference, in the ward school course, to the ultimate promotion of the children to the High School. We are also inclined to question the wisdom of the frequent changes in the faculty of the High School. It is certainly time we had done with experiments, and settled down to some regular system of teaching in that Institution. It is well known that in the High School, every Professor is free to develop his own theory of teaching, and to give as much or as little scope to his department as he chooses. Thus every new Professor brings along some fresh system, and, where changes are so frequent, all is uncertain and ill-defined. We have no knowledge of the new Belles Lettres Professor—we speak simply of the system. If the High School must continue to be an experimental institution we suggest that one year be given to everything known, and then let some definite policy be adopted.

THE CENTENNIAL PROJECT.

Fourth of July was very fitly selected by the Centennial Commissioners, as the occasion for giving final and definite shape to the movement to celebrate the One Hundredth Anniversary of our National Independence. The city authorities of Philadelphia formally transferred the land to be used for the Exposition, to the Centennial Committee, and it was received, on their behalf, by Governor Hawley. Secretary Robeson was present, as the representative of President Grant, and the President's proclamation, setting forth the nature and design of the coming Exposition, was made public. The form of a letter, which will be forwarded by Secretary Fish to the several Foreign Governments with which we sustain diplomatic relations, was also read. This, while it announces the leading design of the Exposition, also states that it is intended to serve the purpose of a universal exposition of the progress of the country in industrial arts. It is thus to be an International Exposition, free to all comers, but one that will appeal particularly to the pride and patriotism of Americans, and that will witness the largest and finest display of American workmanship and inventions, ever yet made.

The movement is thus lifted from the realm of mere local pride and effort. We have, at times, thought that the Philadelphia press did harm to the movement by their intense jealousy regarding it. There was a disposition to resent, as a personal affront, any lack of zeal, or covert opposition, that might be shown—thus apparently narrowing the affair to a Philadelphia enterprise. Yet when we remember how much effort was needed to urge the affair forward, we may pardon their seeming officiousness and jealousy. They were compelled to urge it constantly, and were naturally sensitive, as regards anything likely to increase their labors or to impede the prosperity of the movement. But now they can take higher ground, and dispense with all fear as to the success of the Exposition. The only question that remains is as to the measure of the success that shall be reached. With the start we have, and the experience furnished by other Expositions, there is no reason why that of 1876 should not exceed all others in the fulness and variety of its display. There will be a decided competition between the several States, and we are confident that even if Europe should hold aloof, there will be a sufficient variety of articles, of the best quality, to make the Exposition worth a visit from Europe to see.

We do not know how the nature and object of the Exposition will impress the ruling princes of monarchial countries. To them there will be a suggestiveness in our exposition to celebrate a proclamation of freedom, that may not be altogether agreeable. And should there be a sufficient excellence in the articles placed on exhibition by American manufacturers, to rival the best that may come from Europe, it will speak well for liberty as a promoter of the industrial arts. But, whatever monarchs and princes may think, the masses of Europe [illegible] over its [illegible] and institutions. We do not doubt the readiness of the several Governments to proclaim the time and circumstances of the holding of the Exposition, and the people who have long throbbed under the inspiration of freedom, will very naturally desire to visit a country that most clearly illustrates the principles of freedom in its government. We thus anticipate a very large attendance at the Exposition from among the people of Europe. The effect of this, if well managed, will be to inspire a more intelligent republican sentiment among the people of monarchial countries. But if the Exposition, in the number and variety of its manufactures, shall not properly impress the people, it will retain our influence.

In any event, there should be an earnest and resolute effort to make the Exposition worthy the Republic, and representative of the industries of the country. All the preparations that can be made in advance should be, and the hurry and confusion of the Vienna Exposition avoided. This done, and the Centennial Exposition of 1876 may be the grandest and best ever known.

PERSONAL.

HELMBOLD, the Buchu man, is said to be shipping potatoes from Berlin to London.

A. T. STEWART made $300 last year by fining the cash boys for looking out of the windows.

MR. J. A. JACKSON, the New England sculptor, long resident in Italy, has returned home to superintend the erection of the soldiers' monument at Lynn.

WHITELAW REID, Edmund C. Steadman, and General Francis A. Walker have each been honored with an A. M. during the recent college commencements.

MRS CLARA BRINKERHOFF has just returned from a concert tour through Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. She sang, as Jenny Lind did before her, in the Mammoth Cave.

THE reports current that the condition of Vice President Wilson's health is causing renewed anxiety are without foundation. He continues to enjoy the needed season of quiet and rest in the country.

MADAME SEEBACH was recently fined one hundred florins, in Pesth, for attempting to secure gratuitous advertising by falsely reporting that she had stolen from her eleven thousand francs worth of jewelry.

SENOR GUTIERREZ, the Mexican artist, who has had a studio in New York City for some months, will set out next week for Bogota, South America. He will there take the position of President of the newly-established Academy of Design.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that the Rev. Mr. Ancient, of Halifax, has received from the Committee of the Boston Relief Fund, through the American Consul at Halifax, the sum of $555 37, Canada currency, half of which he is to keep, the other half to go to the fishermen who assisted in saving life at the wreck of the Atlantic.

MR. GARRETT'S visit to Europe. The *Sun* says: Mr. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, with Mrs. Garrett and daughter, will sail for Europe on Saturday afternoon next in the North German steamship Berlin. The visit of Mr. Garrett to Europe has no relation to railroad matters, but will be made solely for the purpose of recruiting his health, which has been somewhat impaired by excessive attention to business. Mr. Garrett purposes to be absent from the city about three months.

HON. SIDNEY BREESE, the new Chief Justice of Illinois, is seventy-three years of age, and has been in active public life for more than half a century. He was United States District Attorney for that State forty-six years ago, and an influential member of the national Senate twenty-five years ago. He was one of the originators of the Illinois Central Railway, and has always been one of the leading men of the State, though because of his acceptance of a seat upon the bench of its highest court, about twenty years ago, the country at large had heard but little of him of late years.

A NEW YORK letter to the Baltimore *American* says: "Many women, it is certain, have been madly in love with Mr. Beecher. I know of one. Many others have lavished upon him the foudest idolatry, as a sort of god, eager to kiss the hem of his garment, and when favored with actual intimacy—we all know what such women will do. There is some foundation for the story that Mr. Beecher has made a confession and asked forgiveness. A friend of mine has seen the letter. But there was nothing of a criminal nature confessed; only just such indiscretions as I have indicated."

GEN. BELKNAP, the Secretary of War, in his intention of securing for the Department at Washington portraits of previous Secretaries of War, has already caused to be placed conspicuously in the Secretary's office and anteroom portraits of ex-Secretaries Knox, Dexter, Dearborn, Eustice, Pickering, Scott, Calhoun, Poinsett, Holt, Cameron, Stanton, and Rawlins. Others are being painted for the Department. The Secretary is anxious to procure original portraits if possible, from which copies will be made of ex-Secretary McHenry, of Washington's administration; Griswold, Adams' Secretary, W. H. Crawford, Madison's Secretary; George Graham, Monroe's Secretary; John Bell, of Harrison's administration; and George W. Crawford, Taylor's Secretary.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A FIRE at Stratray, Conn., on Sunday, burned a block of buildings occupied by different persons. Loss, $500,000.

THEY do things different in China. There, if a young man bites his father the allegiance. Now in anger, the former has his head chopped off immediately.

A special from Paris, under date of the 6th inst., says the duel between Arthur Rance and Paul de Cassignac is to take place at five o'clock this morning.

A CANAL boat driver is under arrest at Albion, N. Y., for cutting off a cow's tail with which to ornament his mule, and the Judge gave him a "candid" lecture.

DOCTOR FONTAINE, of Spencer, Mass., was held in $2,000 bonds for manslaughter in causing the death of a child by small pox virus for vaccination instead of vaccine matter.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canada Pacific Railway, on Saturday, the terms proposed by Sir Hugh Allen for the construction of the road were accepted.

PARIS papers state that the Archbishop has addressed a petition to the Assembly, asking permission to build, at his own expense and by public subscription, a church on the Buttes Montmartre, a stronghold of the late insurrection.

THE stove-pipe head-dresses now worn by women are going to be made taller still next fall, the paniers broader, the boot heels higher, and evening dresses lower. This information is derived from a publisher of fashion plates, who boasts that he can make and unmake fashions by means of his designs.

AN Englishman has offered to subscribe fifty or one hundred pounds toward the completion of a telescope that shall be powerful enough to discover human beings—if existing—in any of the spheres. It would be aggravating for our noble race to see anybody walking around there without being able to put them on a reservation.

AMERICANS traveling in England justly complain of the nuisance of being compelled to fee servants for every trifling service they perform. The same species of extortion is practiced at nearly every hotel in this country, notably so at the summer resorts, and, if permitted to continue, will in time become as extensive a nuisance as it is in England. A little determined resistance is all that is needed to check the growth of the evil.

A DISPATCH from Winchester, Virginia, states that while a family named Little were at breakfast on Saturday a feud broke out, when two sons, named Oscar and Lycgus, commenced firing at four other sons and their mother, the fire being returned by the other sons. Oscar was wounded and captured and sent to jail. Another son named Clinton was wounded, and also the mother. Clinton died on Saturday evening, and the mother will die.

A NEVADA paper speaks of a marsh in one of the townships of that Territory that contains one thousand acres of borax land, by actual survey, equal to two thousand tons, or seventy-five thousand tons of net borax. There are other marshes in the Territory fully as prolific of this chemical as the one referred to. During the month of May the shipments of borax from Columbus, a village of five hundred inhabitants, were eight hundred tons.

THE Elmira *Advertiser* moralizes over the evils of the age as follows: "No patriot can look on the several vices and evils which prevail all through the goodly heritage of freedom left us by our ancestors, without trembling for the future of his country. These evils must be checked, and these vices reformed, or the nation, like all the proud nations of the past, will go down to its grave. Temperance, virtue, economy, enterprise, science, art, industry, integrity, and religion, build up nationalities, while intemperance, in all its varied forms, and with its hideous hydra head, devours and destroys them."

THE Reverend C. H. Payson, in a letter from the East to an illustrated religious journal, gives the record of an important discovery made by a missionary, half Jew, half Arab, but connected with the English Society, who has been laboring in Palestine for five years. It consists of a Samaritan copy of the five books of Moses, which is acknowledged to be one of the oldest manuscripts in the world, and which the Samaritans of Nablous assert was made by the grandson of Aaron, 3,500 years ago. Antiquarians generally concede that the copy is more than 2,000 years old; and the record of the synagogue in which it was found has been regularly kept by the priests since many hundred years B. C.

AT the Odd Fellows' picnic in a grove near Greenwood, Indianapolis, a few days since, while a party of young ladies and gentlemen were lunching, one of the young ladies felt something cold crawling over her bare shoulders, and slowly gliding down into her bosom. She mechanically reached back and threw the object into the centre of the group. There was a general cry of "snake!" and shrieks of terror as they rolled heels over head backward—giving exhibition of ground and lofty tumbling that would have excited the envy of the most renowned acrobat. The lady whose bosom companion his snakeship sought seemed the least frightened of any. She gazed in speechless wonder for a moment, and exclaimed, "Ugh! but it felt cold!"

A VERY absurd custom prevails of parents permitting young children to wear rings on their fingers. Children will learn soon enough to become vain, without any such assistance from parents, besides which there is a possible danger in wearing rings, as the sequel shows. At Pottsville, recently, Katie Rowland, a little girl twelve years old, was engaged in pushing a swing, in which was seated a companion, when a gold ring which she also wore caught in a nail. The momentum of the swing pulled the ring forward, stripping off the flesh, and [illegible] away the end of [illegible] ward found necessary to amputate. In this case the child owes to the folly of her parent, an unsightly mutilation which will remain through life.

A CALIFORNIA lover has proved his devotion by a literal ride of one hundred and twenty miles for a bride. Presenting himself to the clerk of the county for license, he found that, as the bride was not of age, a written consent from her parents would be necessary. In vain he urged that they knew all about the match and lived sixty miles away. Finding the clerk inexorable, he unhitched one of the horses from the team with which he came to town, borrowed a saddle and started off. He returned late the next night and said he would have been back sooner if he had not got lost in the mountains. He had ridden the whole one hundred and twenty miles without rest; but he had obtained the parent's permit, and the next morning early the wedding took place.

PRUSSIA and New Jersey are two enviable countries. The latter paid most of the expenses of its State Government for a long time by an indirect tax on travelers passing through it on the Camden and Amboy railroad, and the former has lived on its guano. Each has been relieved to a considerable extent from the disagreeable necessity of having to levy taxes on the industry of its people. The sale of guano in 1872 amounted to $25,000,000, and, as the population of the country is only 2,000,000, the gross yield of the guano alone is more than $12 to the person, or about $5 per month for every adult male. No wonder that Peru can afford to build railroads. No mine in the world has ever approached the guano deposits of Peru for productiveness. They are owned by the Government, and all worked without expense or risk.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, according to Governor Straw's announcement, was able to pay off but six thousand dollars of her State debt during the past year, a showing that on the surface does not seem very good. But the Governor's explanation of it is eminently satisfactory. He says the small reduction was owing to reduced taxation. There were $432,000 less levied by tax last year than the previous one, a reduction greater than the State's entire income, which was last year $421,000. The people thus had an actual relief which was made evident to every property holder, when he paid his taxes, by having half of them cut off. The Governor says the total State debt is a little over four millions, and he recommends that provision be made to pay off about $125,000 annually, so that it will all be paid off within thirty-two years, when the last State bond matures.

A LETTER from Geneva to the New York *World* gives a conversation with the late Empress of France. She says her visit to France is for political purposes, and that it is useless to try to conceal it. She believes there will soon be a general return of the people to order. She said the Piedmontese Government at Rome, the anti-Christian and Pagan Court at Berlin, and the wild Communists at Madrid, are filled with fear at the awakening of Catholic France. Now that the wretched Thiers is gone, all moves well. MacMahon is prudent and loves France. "The future," said Eugenie, "is ours, and France will lead the reaction against forces which have seemed to threaten the existence of society and religion throughout Europe." She saw in the future that "France will again be at the head of the nations, the robbers driven out of Rome, the Pope restored, Germany divided into harmless States, and Austria again strong."

THE sugar crop of Louisiana for 1872-3 shows a decrease compared with preceding years. Its yield is estimated at 108,520 hogs-heads, while in 1871-2 the yield was 128,461 hogsheads, and in 1870-1 it was 144,851 hogsheads. A general decline in the product throughout the State is notice l in the returns from the various parishes. The last crop of sugar in Louisiana is not one fourth that grown in 1861. The war ruined the business, but subsequently it began reviving, reaching its highest point in 1870-1, since which time the political troubles from which Louisiana has been so severe a sufferer in many ways, intervened, and, as in almost everything else, to a certain extent paralyzed the operations of the sugar planters. The corn of 1873-4, now growing, is expected from present indications, to be better than the last one, although, like every crop this year, it is backward. A greater breadth of land has been planted in sugar cane this year than last.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $776,351 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DAY EVENING, from 6 to 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. R. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Poltauske, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmert Christopher Zug.

JOHN H. Kafler, Solicitor.

BELFAST GINGER ALE!!

Ginger Ale—A Summer Drink.

The Best, Mildest and most effectual Remedy known for any Disorder of the

STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Belfast Ginger Ale.

Ten Gross just received of the Belfast Ginger Ale at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,

Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

N. B.—No family should be without BELFAST GINGER ALE during the summer months. jy8

A VISIT TO THE MENAGERIE.

I like the armadillo, I respect the kangaroo;
I'm friendly to the monkey, the fox and zebra, too;
I believe there's latent talent in the otter and the stoat,
And I think the hippopotamus entitled to a vote.
I know not why or wherefore, but, however it may be,
The beaver (*Castor Fiber*) has a nameless charm for me.
I've met with true politeness from the lynx, and (do not smile)
I cannot think too highly of the plaintive crocodile.
I love to watch the creatures, and to learn their little games;
I call them, from my fancy, all the prettiest pet names:
The camel, Humpty-Dumpty; Neck-or-nothing, the giraffe;
Jolly Gnash, the old hyena, with his rather startling laugh.
I mark the restless motions of the more ferocious lots;
How the tigers change their places; and the leopards change their spots;
I visit, too, the burly bear, and give my wonted dole,
(N. B.—The polar bear is not the bear that climbs the pole.)
Then let us be to every beast a patron and a friend;
Each tells his tale, each has his aim, as surely as his end;
A lesson's to be learned from them, and all of us may steal
Some new light from the tapir, some impression from the seal.

Beggars on Strike.

A strike, perfectly novel in its way, has been executed at the city of Treves. In obedience to an ancient custom, established from time immemorial, the beggars of the city collect on certain Saturdays in the year to march in procession through the streets of the "holy quarter," and conclude their promenade by a united prayer for the welfare of the place, for which they have long received the scarcely liberal acknowledgment of a kreutzer apiece. On the latest occasion of their devout assemblage they demanded higher remuneration, on the ground that all the necessaries of life had risen in price, and that a kreutzer would no longer suffice for the extra breakfast they were in the habit of enjoying on the Sunday after their holy pilgrimage. The rulers of the city thought this demand unreasonable, coming from beggars, and refused to accede to the request, but the others persisted, and at last flatly declined to pray for the ungrateful town. That was a trump card to the inhabitants of the holy city. To forego the time-honored prayers would be to bring down Divine wrath upon the place, so the remuneration was doubled, and the prayers now go on as usual.

Adulterated Butter.

When a housekeeper thinks that she is buying butter she is frequently buying various compounds, harmless, but nor pleasant. The Mr. Lear, on Pratt street, who, a few days ago, was willing to buy for about twenty cents from the negro Taylor, butter which was sold at the place from which it proved to have been stolen, at twelve cents a pound, obviously was very near making a bad bargain. It is the same everywhere. A few years ago an adulterated wine, whiskey or brandy, was a rarity; now, there is hardly any liquor absolutely pure. Our olive oil is too frequently Cincinnati lard, and our spices, pickles, sauces, condiments of all kinds, have to be scanned with a careful eye, and bought of the most respectable dealers. Now that adulteration has come down to such an indispensable article as butter, it makes the case all the worse. We find by the papers that a certain Kelley has just been presented for selling as butter a compound of lard, dripping, tallow, palm oil, and the oil of certain seeds, the whole colored with anatto. —*Baltimore Gazette.*

A Simple Marriage Ceremony.

A recent visitor among the Indians in Florida gives an account of their marriage ceremony as follows: "The company was composed of the whole tribe, all of whom were dressed in their best finery. A circle was formed, the bride moved to the centre, holding in her hand an ear of corn. Then the bridegroom advanced along side of her with a deer's leg in his hand. A mutual exchange comprised the whole ceremony. After the ceremony the whole company danced, and feasted on bear meat and honey for two days and nights."

Diseased Liver--Symptoms.

The symptoms are plain, and many of them also attend diseased lungs. When the liver is diseased it should be cured at once, and not allowed to run on until the lungs have become diseased, as it is harder to cure two diseases than one. Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, which is made greater by pressure; sometimes there is pain also in the left side; sometimes pain is felt under the right or left shoulder blade, and it often extends to the top of the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism. There is loss of appetite and sickness of the stomach; the bowels are costive at times, and again too loose; the head is sore and aches, with a dull sensation in the back part. There is a weakness of the memory and a proneness to let things remain undone rather than make the least exertion; there is weariness and debility, and a soreness in the limbs as if they had been pounded. Sleep brings no refreshment, and the languor and debility fill the person with forebodings of evil, and render life a burthen. The skin at times is alternately dry, and there is a prickly sensation all over it; he feels like exercise, but cannot summon fortitude to take it. Dry cough, low spirits are common attendants. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure and the Doctor's treatment is an unfailing cure. Read Dr. Keyser's Treat[illegible] had free at his Medicine Office, 167 Liberty [illegible] ittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

Littell & Mechling,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
237 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH PA.

Sewer Pipes, Chimney Flues,
AND
CHIMNEY TOPS.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
123 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Dickson, Stewart & Co.

Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.

Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.

☞Particular attention given to filling orders for the above coal. jel9

Use the PEERLESS WRINGER.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building.
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street

DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE

165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

The Largest Store.
The Largest Stock.
THE GREATEST VARIETY.
The Lowest Prices
WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS.

CHEAP AND
DESIRABLE GOODS.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN.

BLACK SILKS,
$1.25 to $4.50.
FANCY SILKS
87 1-2c to $2.00.
JAPANESE SILKS
25c to 62 1-2c.
BLACK HERNANIS
25c to $1.00.
BLACK ALPACAS,
All prices.
BLACK MOHAIRS,
All Prices.
Plain Suitings in all Colors,
20c to 50c.

With a full assortment of popular
SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
WHITE GOODS,
CASSIMERES,
LACE JACKETS,
LACE POINTS,
LACE TALMAS,
GRENADINES,

At Prices to Suit all.

Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE.

LARGE ADDITIONS
IN
Suit Department!

Ladies' Linen Suits, Ladies' Redingotes and Polonaise, from $5.00 up.

We are offering NEW GOODS in this Department at a

A Great Reduction in Price

From the early part of the season.

Ladies' Linen Dusters,
Ladies' Percale Wrappers,
Misses' White Lawn and Colored Linen Suits.
Children's Braided P. K. and Linen Suits.
Ladies' White Linen, Lawn Fancy Percale and Linen Blouse Waists and Chemisettes.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas
MARKED DOWN.

Fine Leather Belts, Russia Leather Portmonaies, Ladies' and Gentlemen's SATCHELS and TRAVELING BAGS, a choice line opened this week.

Each Department is well stocked with latest Novelties and Seasonable Goods, which we are offering at ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

RETAIL.

HORNE & CO.

NEW GOODS

A FULL LINE OF LINEN SUITS.
All the new styles in
Parasols, Dress Goods,
in great variety.
LACE CURTAINS and MUSSAILLES QUILTS, just received.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.

AVOID THE DANGER.

The general inquiry at this time, when miasmatic exhalations lead to disease and threaten an epidemic, is for a

Reliable and Perfect Disinfectant!

The one which has demonstrated its excellence in use, and which bears the endorsement of the medical fraternity is the

Carbolate Powder.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
PITTSBURGH TAR AND CHEMICAL WORKS,

And for sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists. jel25

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.
NO. 141 WOOD STREET,

Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in

Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses.

DRY GOODS

WM. SEMPLE

Unusual Bargains.

Ladies' Suits at $3.50.
Ladies' Suits at $4.00.
Ladies' Suits at $4.50.
Ladies' Suits at $5.00.
Ladies' Suits at $5.50.
Ladies' Suits at $6.00.
Ladies' Suits at $6.50.
Ladies' Suits at $7.00.
Ladies' Suits at $7.50.
Ladies' Suits at $8.00.
Ladies' Suits at $9.00.
Ladies' Suits at $10.00.
Ladies' Suits at $11.00.
Ladies' Suits at $12.00.
Ladies' Suits at $13.00.
Ladies' Suits at $14.00.
Ladies' Suits at $15.00.
Ladies' Suits at $16.00.
Ladies' Suits at $18.00.
Ladies' Suits at $20.00.
Ladies' Suits at $22.00.
Ladies' Suits at $25.00.
Ladies' Suits at $27.50.
Ladies' Suits at $30.00.
Misses' Suits at $3.00.
Misses' Suits at $3.50.
Misses' Suits at $4.00.
Misses' Suits at $4.50.
Misses' Suits at $5.00.
Misses' Suits at $5.50.
Misses' Suits at $6.00.
Misses' Suits at $6.50.
Misses' Suits at $7.00.

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
AT
ERWIN'S
172 AND 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Bargains, Bargains
BARGAINS
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
ALL SUMMER GOODS
TO BE CLOSED OUT.
Everything Reduced.

25c Goods Reduced to 12½c.
30c Goods Reduced to 12½c.
37½c Goods Reduced to 12½.
50c Goods Reduced to 20 and 25c.

This is a bona fide Clearance sale, and we will offer some bargains that have only to be seen to be appreciated. Call and see our Goods and Prices. We have so many good things that we can hardly particularize any. As a few specialties we mention

At 12½c., Brocade Poplins, Reduced from 25c.
12½c., Striped Wash Poplins, Reduced from 25c.
12½c., Wool Plaids, Reduced from 25c.
12½c., Good Style Striped Alpacas, all Colors.
12½c., One of the Best Makes of 4-4 Soft Finish Long Cloth.
25c., An Extra Good Quality of Black Striped Hernani.

SUITS, SUITS, SUITS,
SUITS!
At Reduced Prices!!
AT REDUCED PRICES!!
To close out the balance of the stock.
$5.00 Suits Reduced to $3.00.
$6.00 Suits Reduced to $3.50.
$8.00 Suits Reduced to $5.00.
$10.00 Suits Reduced to $6.50.
All New and Very Elegant Styles GOOD GOODS! LOW PRICES!

IMMENSE STOCK!
And one of the handsomest assortment in either city.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 Federal Street.
Call soon and secure some of the best Bargains.

THE GREAT
CLOSING SALE
Is still going on at
Macrum & Carlisle's
27 Fifth Avenue.

Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.

Stocks Must be Reduced
To make a change of firm.

See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.

OFFICIAL---ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., June 23, 1873.

Notice to Contractors and Builders.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 P. M. MONDAY, July 7th, 1873, for building

An Addition to the City Hall Building in Allegheny.

Bids will also be received at the same time for the building of a

NEW ENGINE HOUSE

on Troy Hill, Seventh ward, Allegheny.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposal for Addition to City Hall Building," or "New Engine House," as the case may be.

Plans and specifications to be seen and the necessary information given at the office of Messrs. Monahan & Burg, Architects, No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny. The Committee on City Property reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

JAMES BROWN,
Controller.

FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, AT
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS',
97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, HALL and OFFICE

FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE
Best Sewer Pipe in the World
IS MANUFACTURED BY THE
AKRON SEWER PIPE CO.

From a compound of the celebrated Clays of Summit county, Ohio, carefully prepared, securing a HIGHLY VITRIFIED and compact body, as durable as Glass.

References as to quality is made to the Mayor and Engineer of Chicago, where the Pipe manufactured at the Works of the Company has been in use for seventeen years. Reference is also made to the City Engineers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIPE, with the best style of Fittings, from 4 in. to 24 inches in caliber, with Socket or Ring Joint, constantly on hand at the Company's Warehouse, corner PENN AVENUE and TENTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., and 65 and 67 SANDUSKY STREET, Allegheny, Pa.

Also a full stock of Superior Fire Linings, Chimney Flues and Tops, Fire Brick, Fire Clay and Tile, Rosendale and Louisville Cements.

☞Send or call for Price List.

C. G. McMILLEN,
Manufacturers' Agent.

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Thirty-first and Clayton streets, Ninth ward, also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Rose street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Parr, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Bull, Lyon & Co., Ed. & Co. J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Conn

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Special attention given to Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Collections executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise rateful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

FOR SALE,
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan 7 per cent. Bonds.
Penn Avenue 7 per cent. Bonds.
Birmingham Market House 8 per cent. Bonds.
South Pittsburgh School 8 per cent. Bonds.
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION,
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON.
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
R. A. FAHNESTOCK, A. M. BROWN,
C. C. MASSEE, I. S. KEYSER,
J. H. BORLAND, M. KENNEDY.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
GEO. H. HILL.....C. HARDON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL.
Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
stay loan and on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities.
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Drafts issued by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of Hungary, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 7, 1873.

The present is the dull season in all the cities, but we believe Pittsburgh is dull to a shade below all. To one who will visit at this season all the seaport cities, and then come to this city, our streets will present the appearance of more activity than any of them. Our principal thorough fares are crowded from morning till night with all kinds of vehicles busy in the transfer of commodities from the places of manufacture to the places of storage or shipment, and with carrying to the mills the thousands of tons of raw material which the railroads bring in every day. Our mills and workshops are nearly all in full blast, and the aggregate value of our daily transactions are simply enormous. Sales are not so large as earlier in the season, or as they are sure to be when cold weather approaches. A stranger visiting Pittsburgh would discredit any intimation of dullness: he would see all around him scenes of bustle and stir, betokening anything but dullness. He would think, and think correctly, that during the dull months of other cities, Pittsburgh is unquestionably the busiest and busiest city on the American Continent.

The local money market remains without material change. The demand for loanable funds at the banks was rather light, and rates of discounts continue about the same as they have been for the last month or more—say 6@10 per cent. The exhibit for first-class borrowers is gratifying to learn from the dividend notices published in the GAZETTE that so large a number of our financial institutions are in a highly prosperous condition. Local securities are rather quiet, but unit prices are maintained. Gas securities is quite brisk, and we look for some heavy transactions during the next few days.

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advises by telegraph:

	Saturday.	Monday.
Gold	115¼	115¼
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	119¾	119½
5-20—1862	116¾	116¾
(-)—1864	116¾	117
" 1865	116¾	117
" 1865 new.	116¾	117
" 1867.	117¾	117¾
" 1868—coupons.		117¾
10-40s.	113¾	113½
10-40s—coupons.	114¾	114
7-30s.	104¾	104¾
New 5 per cents	114	114¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102¾	103
Erie	62¾	62¾
R. H. & R.		28
C. C. & I. C.	28¾	28¾
Ft. Wayne	54¾	54¾
Do. preferred		75
Michigan Southern	95¾	96
Central	90	92
North Western Common	71	71
Do. preferred	100¼	100¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87	87½
Pacific Mail	28¾	28¾
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	84¾
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	29¾
Union Pacific	26¾	26¾
Toledo & Wabash	69¾	69¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93
Marion	17	15
Chicago & Alton	103¾	105
Adams Express	94	95
American Express	51¾	51¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	72	70½
U. S.	103¾	103¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	54¾	54½
Reading	55¾	55¾
United Cos. of N. J.	121	121¼
Oil Creek Ex. Dividend	26¾	26
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60¾
Philadelphia & Erie	25	24¾
Penna. Receipts	74¾	74¾
Pittsburgh 7-30	92	92¾
Allegheny Valley 7-30	92	92¾
Central Transportation	46	46¾

A noticeable change in the Philadelphia money market is a slight increase in speculative demand. There is a better supply of funds, arising now beginning to return on the market for summer investment. Rates are consequently softening somewhat, call loans being offered at 5@6 per cent., and time loans at 6@7 per cent., according to date and credit. Stock market ruled by lethargy, but there are signs of a forward tendency. Sales of new city 6s at 103¾@104. Reading Railroad sold at 55¾@55¾c. the latter Baltimore and Ohio at 54¾@54¾c. Lehigh Valley at 60¾c, and Camden and Atlantic at 25c. 26¾, R. and O. was bid for Oil Creek, and Allegheny. In canal stocks there were sales of Schuylkill preferred at 31, ex. div., Lehigh at 33¾, and Morris preferred at 54.

Also not the only noticeable feature in Chicago financial affairs is the fact that the accumulation of funds is meeting more demand for loans on stocks. The two principal home railway stocks, and also the stocks of several of the leading commercial and saving banks have paid from 8 to 25 ₱ cent. ₱ annum for the last four or five years past. As a rule, the earnings of all such stocks in Chicago have been larger in 1873 than in 1872. With such an abundance of money, when loans at 8 ₱ cent. for 60 days are considered desirable, it would be strange if the prospect of such dividends did not attract capitol to investment in the stocks at high premiums.

There is no noticeable feature in the Boston money market, but there is a fair movement in mercantile paper at 6@8 to 7 per cent. for prime names. New York funds were in demand at 25 per cent. premium on the thousand, which can only be accounted for by the fact that at this money is easier in that city than with us, there is a natural desire to bring home balances.

Rates for money at the Stock Exchange steady and nominal at 6 per cent. per annum. Business over the counter was very active, with heavy deposits and unusually active local exchanging. New York exchange was firm at 75c to 90c premium selling between banks, and $1.50 premium selling over the counter.

NEW YORK, July 7, 1873.

Money was easy and in good supply at 4 per cent. Sterling was firm; 60 s sixty days, long 109¾ for sight. Gold was quiet at 115@115¼, closing at 115¼@115¾. Loans 3@6 per cent., closing at 3. Clearings $80,000,000. Treasury disbursements $400,000. Customs receipts $670,000. Government were strong and moderately active. State bonds were quiet. Stocks opened firm at a fractional advance over Thursday, with Lake Shore and N. Y. Central commanding the chief attention. A further general movement in Western Union and Pacific Mail attracted notice, and there was a marked improvement in Rock Island, and Union Pac fic was the leading feature for a time. Late in the afternoon call the whole list rallied, and led by New York Central and Rock Island, advanced 1@2 per cent. The latter stock, it is believed was bought by the Scott party, to make it either the 8th issue or the 9th issue of the Chicago. The late dealings were well distributed, and a great deal more characterized the market. The chief fluctuations of the day were Lake Shore 90¾@91¾, 91¾ and 90¾; New York Central 102¾@103¾, 103¾ and 102¾; Rock Island 103¾@104¾, 104¾ and 103¾; Pacific Mail 28¾, 28¾ and 28¾; Western Union 84¾ and 84¾; Union Pacific 25¾ and 26¾; Wabash 69¾ and 69¾; Fort Wayne 93¾ and 93¾; Ohio & Mississippi 29¾ and 29¾; Erie 62¾ and 62¾; Michigan Central 92¾ and 91. Henry Clews & Co., Sanford & Co., and Fisk & Hatch were to-day posting bonds of the boards of that State due the First Monday in July. The earnings of the Pittsburgh, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad for June were gross, $40,454, increase of $10,451 over the same month last year.

GOVERNMENTS, U. S. coupons of 1881, 119¾@ 119¾; do 5s, 1867, 116¾; do 5s, new, 116¼; do '67, 117¾; do '68, 117¾; new 5s, 114¾; 10-40s, 113¾; coupons, 114.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 6s, Tennessee old 80@85; new, 78¾@79¾; Virginia 6s, old, 68; Special Tax Certificates, 1@1¼; Canton, 97; Western Union Telegraph, 84¾; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 72; American, 51; United States Express, 47½; Adams Express, 94½; Pacific Mail, 28¾; New York Central, 103¾; Erie, 62¾; do preferred, 75; Harlem, 124; Reading, 55¾; Michigan Central, 92; Michigan Southern, 96; Illinois Central, 120; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 87¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 104¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¾; Rock Island, 104¾; New York & Harlem, 124; Chicago & Northwestern, 71; do preferred, 100¼; Milwaukee & St. Paul, 40¾; do preferred, 75; Fort Wayne, 93; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 87¾; Chicago & Alton, 105; do preferred, 120; Terre Haute, 15; do preferred, 35; Colorado & Miami, 100; do preferred, 110; Union Pacific, 26¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 85; Burlington & Quincy, 108¾; Lake Shore, 90¾; Phœnix, 38, 42; Canton, 97; Union Pacific Land Grants, 26¾; Central Pacific, 100; Union, 92; Delaware & Lackawanna, 96¾; Hartford & Erie, 7¾; Bankers' bills, 108.

LONDON, July 7—6 P. M.—Consols for money, 93¾; for account, 93¾. U. S. 5-20s, 1865, old, 92¾; do 1867, 93¾; do 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 89¾; Erie Railway bonds, 20¾. Amount of bullion going into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £41,000.

PARIS, July 7.—Rentes 56f 40c.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 7, 1873.

ALE—Standard Pittsburgh brands are still quoted at $8 per bri to the city, and $9 to the country for X; $10 for XX, and $11 for India Ale. Half barrels in proportion.

ASHES—Market continues quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged: Common Soda Ash 4¼; Refined, 5; Pearls, 11; Potash 9@9¾; Arsenic, 4¼@5.

APPLES—The supply of old crop is very much reduced, and prices in consequence have advanced to $6@8 per barrel, according to quality Several lots of new have made their appear ance within the past few days, but were small in size and unfit for use.

APPLE BUTTER—Is about out of season: may be quoted at 4½ to 5c per gallon.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 26@28.

BROOMS—Hurl-dermanded 3rm but unchanged. No. 1, $1.75; No. 2, $1.50; No. 3, $1.25; No. 4, $2.75. Carpet Brooms, $3.50. Toy, $1.50. Wisps, $1.50@2.00.

BAGGING—Penn Mill two bushel bags, 35c 1½ and one-half bushel, 42; three bushel, 50.

BEES WAX—There is little or no inquiry, there scarcely ever is at this season of the year, and while the supply is light it is equal to the demand we continue to quote it at 25@26 ₱ bushel.

CEMENT & LIME—Louisville Cement, $2.00@2.25 per barrel Youghiogheny $1.75@2 Connellsville, $2.50@2.75. Portland, $3@3.25. Plaster, $3.50@4 per ton. Rosendale Cement, $4.75@4. Michigan, $3.50. Lime—Cleveland Tremont, Perrysburgh, $1.75@2. Eastern, $1.40@1.75. Land Plaster, $3.50@4.00.

CHEESE—The receipts continue liberal, and with stocks commencing to accumulate, dealers are more anxious to sell than buy, and prices are weak and lower; prime Ohio Factory quotable at 10¾@11 to the trade, and 11@12 in a jobbing way. There is little or nothing doing in Dairy.

CARBON OIL—The jobbing trade, as is nearly always is at this season of the year, is very dull, and prices is sympathy with the raw materials are lower; refined is quotable to 14¾@15c by the car load, and 16@c additional for smaller lots.

COPPER—Following are the card rates cash, as reported by Park & Co.: Braziers' Copper, 13 ₱. sheets and upward, 40c. Sheet Copper, 38, 42c. Bottoms, 36c. Braziers' Copper, 9 ₱. and less, 42c; Circles, under 24 in diameter, 43c; Circles, 24 in diameter and over, 46c. Tinners' Copper, 14 in., 38c. Sheathing Copper, 14 in., by 48 in., 38c; Bolt Copper, 40c. Locomotive Fire ox Plates, 40c.

COTTON, SHEETING AND YARNS—Penn Mill A. No. 1, 4-4 Sheeting, 12¾c, Nonatook, 12c; Pittsburgh Family, 11c; Juniata, 8, 9c; Lonsdale, 12½c; White Carpet Chain, 26c; Colored, 24c; Cotton Batting, 18; Cotton Twine, 36.

CORDAGE & RIGGING—Manilla rope, ¼ inch in diameter and upwards, 18¼ cents, ¾ to ½ inch, 5-16, 19¾c tarred rope and lath yarn, 18c and tarred bed lather twine, 19, Sisal rope, ¼ and 5-16 inch diameter, 16c, 11, 12 and upwards, 16¾; hay and spoke twine, 16¾. Oil well drilling cables—hemp, half, 18¾c do. bolt rope and yarns, 20; Sand pump rope, 19¼.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is reported as very quiet, and the season may therefore be considered over; prices, however, are nominally unchanged. Peaches, ₱ pound cans, $3 per dozen. Tomatoes, $2@2.25. Pineapples, $2.50@3.

COUNTRY MEAT—The receipts have fallen off considerably, but there is not much inquiry and prices are without quotable change. Shoulders, 5@5¼; Clear Sides, 7@7¼; Hams, 8@9. Country Lard, 7@8c.

DRIED FRUIT—There has been an increased demand for prime halve Peaches during the last week, and prices have advanced to 5¼@6c, with a limited supply. Apples are in better demand and may be quoted at 3¾@4¼. Blackberries, 6@8. Pitted Cherries, 18@20, unpitted 6@8. The indications are that the crop of small fruits this year, will be comparatively light.

EGGS—The arrivals continue light and the market is steady although the supply is about equal to the demand. We quote prices nominally 17 to 18c, the outside for strictly fresh, guaranteed as such The inquiry is mainly from bakers and hotels.

FIRE BRICK—West Virginia, $18 to $20 Bellvue grades, $40 Star, $45; Woodland, $55; Mount Savage, $60.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, and with a limited stock since the date of our last review prices have been no quotable changes in prices $7@7.50 per barrel for Spring wheat flours, and $8@8.50 for Winter wheat flours, as to grade, as this writing indicates that there will be a further shrinking in prices, as the reports generally are favorable for an average crop, and unless there is a heavy export trade, a further decline, as we have already intimated, seems almost inevitable. The demand is always light in the summer similar circumstances, is light; buyers, as a rule, will buy just as little as they can possibly help as long as the market continues in a drooping condition; therefore we do not look for any improvement in this respect until it becomes more settled. Rye Flour is nominal at $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—Trade continues quiet and unsatisfactory, but some dealers are very hopeful that there will soon be a change for the better; it is not? there has been no quotable changein prices $7@7.50 per barrel for Spring wheat flours, and $8@8.50 for Winter wheat flours, as to grade, as this writing indicates that there will be a further shrinking in prices, as the reports generally are favorable for an average, and unless there is a heavy export trade, a further decline, as we have already intimated, seems almost inevitable. The demand is always light in the summer similar circumstances, is light; buyers, as a rule, will buy just as little as they can possibly help as long as the market continues in a drooping condition; therefore we do not look for any improvement in this respect until it becomes more settled. Rye Flour is nominal at $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—Trade continues quiet and unsatisfactory, but some dealers are very hopeful that there will soon be a change for the better; it is expected, in view of harvesting being near at hand, that the receipts will fall off, as farmers will all be busily engaged in securing their crops to give any attention to marketing their grain, and these expectations, it must be confessed, are well taken, and will no doubt be realized. The receipts of Wheat continue light, but the supply is equal to the demand, and prices remain without quotable change, ranging from $1.45@1.55 for common to prime red, and choice might bring $1.60@1.70—there is very little white in the offering, and we presume it would sell just as readily at the price named as the commoner grades; however, as we have already stated, there is not much inquiry for the time being for any kind as the mills are well supplied. The arrivals of Oats have been quite heavy for some the past week, and while, as a natural consequece, the market is weaker, prices, as compared with last week are without improvement, and we have no reason to believe that those who took back the longest, paid the most for their cattle, for drovers are finding that they had the market well under control, stiffened up toward the close, and many of them, if, to use a common expression, their freight had been as good as their hindsight, had held back longer they would have realized better prices. We infer, also, that the recent cool weather has lessened the demand for beef; hence, the butchers were more anxious to buy, and took more cattle than they would, had it been otherwise. The receipts have been quite heavy all the week, and while there is no material change to note in the cattle trade, particularly at this season of the year, than people generally are aware of.

Common cattle, while there was no general advance, and more readily than for some time past, but the best butcher cattle, as we have already stated, brought a full ¼ more, and even at the advance, the supply was not equal to the demand as there were some cattle on sale who did not succeed in getting all they wanted. Prime to extra butcher steers, from 5¼@5¾c. Medium to good, 5¼@5¾. Fair, 5¼@5¼. Common, 4@5. Inferior, 3¾@4. Grass cattle brought from 3¾@5c, according to quality and condition Fresh cows may be quoted at from $35 to $65 each. Veal Calves, 5¾@6½c.

M. Kraus sold 25 head of butcher stock from Chicago at 5¾@6¾.

Snyder, Havens & Co. sold 21 head of common Ohio cows and steers at 4¾@5¼.

S. Trautman sold 28head of butcher stock from Chicago at 5¾@6.

James Hunter sold 1 car Illinois stock at 5¾@6 c enter 3 head of common Ohio stock at 4¾.

Nicholas Carr sold 21 at 5¾@6¾.

Porter Shaffer & Co. sold 13 head of mixed Butler Co stock at 3¾c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock report 17 good 1090 to 1310 steers from Chicago at 6¾@7c.

Greenwald & Kahn 62 fair to extra butcher cattle from Chicago at 5¾@6¾.

Isaac Zeigler sold two cars of Chicago stock, some of them bruised by the wreck, at 5¾c.

Jacob Lobman 7 from Washington Co. and 14 from Ohio at 5¾@6¼.

Louis Gerson 1 car of fair to prime butcher stock from Chicago at 6¾@6¾.

Parlen & Lowenthal sold 6 head of country stock two cows at $67 for the two; and balance at 3¾@4c.

James Hanlin sold 10 head of Washington Co. stock at 4¾c.

Wm Moonshine sold 1 car of fair to extra butcher stock at 6¼@6¾c.

Arnold & Lowenstein 20 of western stock at 6@6¾.

Davis & Rush sold 14 mixed Green Co. stock at 3¾@4¾c.

Hunt & Rothchilds report 37 mixed stock at 5¾@6¾—11 from Penna.

Kaufman & Co. sold 2 head of prime Chicago stock at 6¾@7. 18 from Washington county.

M. Kaufman reported 15 head of Washington Co. stock at 3¾@4¾.

M. Varner sold two cars of Chicago stock at 5¾@6¾.

Smith & Kraus sold 1 car of Chicago stock at 5¾@6¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply of this class of stock, although a little short of what it has been for several weeks past, is sufficient for the present light demand, and while dealers reported it as having been rather unsatisfactory, prices, so far as we can learn, were about the same as last Monday. There was little or no change one way or the other. The great proportion of the supply were lambs; we should say fully three-fourths, but there is more call for lambs than sheep, hence prices were sustained. Sales of the former at $6@6.50 per head, and the latter may be quoted at 3.50c to 5c per pound.

R. McCaslin reports 50. Sold sheep at $3.50@4, and lambs at $5.50@5.75.

M. Flinner, of Butler Co, sold 50 lambs at $5.50 ₱ head.

Henderson and Co., of Allegheny Co, 75 lambs at an average of $5.50 ₱ head.

John F. Neeley, Allegheny Co, 40 lambs at $5¾ @6c. 4 sheep at an average of $5.50.

Ed. Jackson, of Washington Co, sold about 75 Merino lambs—we did not get his prices.

John Montgomery, of Armstrong Co., 58 lambs at $2.25@3.75 ₱ head.

Isaac Newcomer, of Butler Co., reports 120 lambs at $3@4 per head.

M. H. Byarly, of Butler Co., 100; sold sheep at about 4c, a number of lambs, and 2 calves.

Fowler & Walters, of Butler Co., 60 lambs at $3@4 ₱ head.

A. J. Vandever, of Beaver Co., 70;—did not get his prices.

John Reeler, of Butler Co., 70 lambs at $2¾@ 3¾ ₱ head.

Goettman and Egis sold 10 sheep at $3@4.50 per head, and 51 lambs at $2.75@4 per head.

Marx Himes, of Beaver county, 55; sold sheep at $3@5 ₱ head, lambs at $2¾@3¾.

Jacob Keefer 27 extra lambs, 70@75 lbs, at $4.50 ₱ head; 29 at $5@5¼.

Jos. Stakely, of Allegheny Co., 65; sold sheep at 5 cents per pound, and lambs at $2.50@3.50.

Wm. Hamstile, of Butler Co., sold 60 lambs at $2.50@3.50, 63 sheep at 3 to 5c.

Henry Nagle 35 lambs at $3@3.50.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 7, 1873.

The Crude market continues weak an I considerably demoralized, and prices have still further-declined: quoted at Parker at $1.75@1.77½ per barrel, just 5 cents per gallon delivered here. As might be expected, in consequence of the steady shrinkage during the past ten days, some buyers are holding off in anticipation of a further decline, while others are buying freely those of the tankers who sold out recently, it is reasonable to infer, will be in the market again, as their object in selling was to fill their tanks with cheaper oil, and one would naturally suppose that there cannot be much risk in tanking at present prices, though it is also dull and weak, though nominally unchanged, Is delivered in Philadelphia, equal to 14¾ cents at wells here.

200 Barrels quiet and unchanged; countries, $2.15, city make, 10 ₱ hoops, $2.25. An empty barrel will soon be worth as much as the quantity of oil required to fill it.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Cotton dull; middling upland 21c. Flour steady; superfine western and State $4.80@5.10; common to good $5.05@5.15; good to choice $5.20@5.75. Rye flour in good request at $5.25@5.40. Corn meal quiet. Wheat lower; No 1 spring $1.46@1.50; No 2 $1.39@1.35; rejected $1.29@1.30; No 1 red $1.50@1.52; No 2 do $1.45@1.47; No 1 white $1.60@1.62. Oats firmer; steam western mixed 59@59½c; mixed 57@57½c. Oats quiet; new western mixed 39@40c; white 40@42c. Eggs quiet. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee steady at 17½@19½c, Sugar and Molasses unsettled. Petroleum; crude 9c; refined 17¾c. Provisions: Pork firm; prime mess $16.50@17; new $17@17.25. Beef quiet; extra Messes heavy; long clear 9¾; short clear 9@9¼c. Lard steady at 9¾@9¾c. Western butter quiet at 14@21. Cheese 12@12¾c.

LONDON, July 7.—Tallow at 47s 6d@48s.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—Cotton dull; middling upland 8¾d; Orleans 9¼d; sales of 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export and 4,000 were American. Breadstuffs dull. Red winter Charleston at 8s2. Breadstuffs dull. Red winter 8s 1d@8s 2d. Corn 27s 3d@27s 6d. Pork 67s 6d. Lard 58s 6d. Cheese 63s. Cumberland middlings 29 6d. Linseed Oil 43s 6d. Rosin 10s 6d@11s.

ANTWERP, July 7.—Refined petroleum 48½f.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Flour heavy and unchanged. Wheat dull; west ern amber $1.55. Corn firm and scarce; western mixed 52@54c; white 57@58c. Oats active and higher; western mixed 42@44c; white 47@48c. Rye unchanged. Provisions firmer and higher; mess pork $16.75@17.00. Bacon: sh oulders 5¾@6c; clear rib sides 10@10½c. Sugar-cured hams 14@15½c. Lard 9¾@10c. Western butter; good to choice 19@21c. Whisky firm at 93c.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Flour dull but unchanged Wheat dull; No 1 @1.07½; No 2 @1.01; No 3 @1.03. Oats dull and lower; No 2 34¾c spot; 35¼c August. Corn active; 35c spot or July; 34¾c August. Rye quiet; No 2 56c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 nominally 56@57c. Mess pork active and lower; 1 and sixty 2 at $6.10@6.15. Bu k meats active and steady at 5¾@6c. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 88@89c.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Cotton quiet at 19c. Flour steady at $5.75@7.75. Wheat active; No 2 red $1.40. Corn firm at 48@50c. Rye steady at 65c. Oats: demand good at 32@32c. Groceries in fair demand. Lard active at 10c. Provisions strong. Mess Pork @6 75@6 50. Lard firm; steam 9¾c; kettle 89c. Bulk Meats firmer at 7¾@8¾c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders 8c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 9¾ @10c. Whisky firm at 88c.

TOLEDO, July 7.—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; extra white Michigan $1.45; No 1 do $1.43; amber $1.36. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed spot 42c; seller September 45¾; seller August 44c. Oats dull; No 1 31c; No 2 30c; rejected 27c; seller August 30c. Rye steady; No 1 62½c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; No 2 65c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Flour dull; extra, $4.50@ 5.10. Wheat dull; western red $1.43@1.54; amber, $1.70. Rye steady, 83@87c. Corn: fair demand; western yellow, 56c; mixed, 55c. Oats; fair demand; white, 45@48c; mixed, 40@42c. Whisky nominal at 90c.

NASHVILLE, July 7.—Cotton firm at 15½@17c. Corn steady at 50@55c. Oats dull at 30@32c. Bacon steady at 8¾, 10¼@10½c. Lard 9@9½c. Whisky steady at 90@95c.

CLEVELAND, July 7.—Wheat steady; No 1 red held at $1.37; No 2 $1.40. Corn steady at 44c. Oats quiet at 31c. Petroleum very dull and unchanged.

OSWEGO, July 7.—Wheat dull; No 1 red Wabash $1.46; white $1.46. Corn unchanged 41; high mixed 53c; new do 52.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Beeves: receipts 208 cars, or 5,070 head, making 8,870 for the week, against 9,130 last week; native steers ranged from 10 to 12½c; Texans from 7½ to 10c; sales included 16 cars 1100@ steers 6½@7½c; 1 car 1094@1097½; 4 cars 1, 0@1100; 6 cars, 6 cwt, 11c; 4 cars, 7 cwt. 11¼@11½; 4 cars, 6¼ cwt, 11c; 14 cars, 6@6 cwt, 10¾@11¼c; 4 cars, 6¼ cwt, 10½@10¾c; 8 cars, 6 cwt, 10½c; 2 cars, 6 cwt, 10c; 1 car, 7¼ cwt, 11c; 2 car, 6¼ cwt, 10½c; 2 cars, 6 cwt, 10c; 11 cars, 7¼ cwt, 11¼c; 2 cars, 6¼ cwt, 10½c; 1 car, 6¼ cwt, 10¾c; 1 car, 6¼ cwt, 10¾c; 1 car, 6¼ cwt, 10¾

HOME NEWS.

Summer Changes.

Any of our Readers who may desire to have the DAILY GAZETTE mailed to their address, out of town, during the summer months can be accommodated by leaving their names at our business office. Send to any address for SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS a month.

Contract Awarded.

The Allegheny City Property Committee met last night and awarded the contract for the construction of the Troy Hill engine house to William Haslett, the lowest bidder, at seven thousand dollars. The Committee appointed a sub-committee to meet the Park Commission and obtain their consent, if possible, to building an Armory for Knap's Battery at the corner of Marion avenue and Bank lane.

Allegheny Runaways.

A buggy was demolished on Irwin avenue and the occupant badly injured, by a runaway yesterday about noon.

A man named Lust Wolf was driving along Third street yesterday afternoon, when his horse became frightened and ran away, throwing him out into the street and injuring him seriously about the head.

Regimental Reunion.

On the Fourth, the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves held a very pleasant reunion at New Castle, which was attended by many of the old soldiers of the regiment from this city. About one hundred and fifty of the "boys" were present. The meeting was presided over by Capt. McConnell, and arrangements were made for holding a reunion hereafter every year. The next meeting will take place at Mercer, on the third Tuesday of May, 1874.

An Attempt at Infanticide.

Yesterday forenoon, about eleven o'clock, a woman named Mrs. Nelson, made an attempt at the Federal street, Allegheny Railroad crossing to destroy her child by leaving it on the railroad track. Upon approaching the crossing she demanded of the flagman at the crossing that he should take charge of the child, as it was nearly related to him, and because he refused she placed the child on the track and was going off to leave it to its fate when she was arrested and taken to the lock-up.

Clerk Patterson's Investigation.

Last evening was the time appointed for the meeting of the sub-committee appointed by the Police Committee of Councils to investigate the charges made against James Patterson, the Mayor's clerk, in regard to the policemen's clothing. The committee consists of Messrs. Jeremy, Chalmers and Harris. The latter two gentlemen were at City Hall last night ready to investigate, but Mr. Jeremy was detained on account of sickness in his family. The investigation was postponed until next Saturday evening.

Suicide at Johnstown.

On Saturday evening Mr. Robert H. Canan, a prominent citizen of Johnstown, committed suicide by cutting his throat. For some time previous he had shown signs of partial insanity, and while in this condition the fatal deed was committed. Mr. Canan was a man of middle age, and leaves a wife and family. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and maintained a high character as an upright, exemplary man. He was active and earnest as an advocate of prohibition during the "local option" contest.

An Expensive Nap.

Yesterday afternoon, as the Cleveland Express on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad stopped at the Allegheny depot, a young and fashionably dressed man got off the train, and in a very excited frame of mind sought a policeman. When he found an officer he related that while taking a "little nap" one of his fellow passengers pulled him of his two hundred dollars in money, and a gold watch and chain valued at one hundred and ninety dollars. The police are looking anxiously for that light fingered traveler.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Health officer Hoch reports fifty-three deaths in Allegheny for the past week, the causes of which were as follows: Cholera infantum, 27; still-born, 2; measles, 2; cancer, 1; cholera morbus, 1; tubercular consumption, 1; old age, 1; marasmus, 1; atrophia mesenterica, 1; accident, 3; convulsions, 3; inanition, 2; consumption, 2; hemorrhage of bowels, 1; debility, 1; inflammation of stomach, 1; dysentery, 1; inflammation of bowels, 1; typhoid fever, 1. There were under 1 year, 29; from 1 to 5, 3; from 10 to 20, 2; from 20 to 30, 2; from 30 to 40, 2; from 50 to 60, 1; from 60 to 70, 1; from 70 to 80, 1; from 80 to 90, 2.

An Exciting Chase.

John Mansfield, who was arrested in Allegheny some days ago for exposing his person, was discovered to be insane and sent to Dixmont, temporarily, until he could be received at the Poor Farm. Yesterday afternoon he was brought from Dixmont and placed in the lock-up until the time for the train on which he was to be conveyed to his new quarters. About four o'clock an officer went into the lockup for the purpose of taking Mansfield to the depot, but while leading him out, the prisoner suddenly pulled away from the officer, ran out a side door and dashed down Ohio street, pursued by the policeman, who was soon joined by all the detectives and police about the office. An exciting chase resulted, but Mansfield came out ahead, and has not since been heard of.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the N. G. Lloyd line steamer Main at New York; White Star line steamer Celtic at New York; Cunard line steamer Scotia at New York; Hamburg line steamer Cimbria at Plymouth; Cunard line steamer Russia at Queenstown; Guion line steamer Nevada at Queenstown; White Star line steamer Adriatic at Queenstown; N. G. Lloyd line steamer Baltimore at Southampton; N. G. Lloyd line steamer New York at Southampton; Anchor line steamer Alexandria at Moville; State line steamer Virginia at Moville; Great Western line steamer Lady Lyestt at Bristol; National line steamer Spain at Queenstown; French line steamer Pereire at Brest.

Running Trains Trough the City.

A hearing was had before Mayor Callow, of Allegheny, yesterday forenoon, in the case of Edward Malone, an engineer on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, who was charged with having run his train in the city limits at a rate faster than that prescribed by ordinance. The information was made by officer Merriman and the alleged fast running was done about two weeks ago. While the train was moving at about twenty-five miles per hour in the Eleventh ward of the city, a little boy named John James was run over and killed. At the hearing, Solicitor Scott, Jr., Esq., appeared for the city, and Capt. A. M. Pollock for the Railroad Company. The defence admitted that the train was run at about twenty-five miles per hour, but claimed that the company and not the individual engineer should suffer the penalty. After hearing the testimony and argument he accused was fined twenty dollars and costs. The matter will be taken to court on a writ of *certiorari*.

Westminster College.

We regret exceedingly that we were unable to obtain a fitting account of the closing exercises of this well-known and stirring institution. The anniversary exercises came off last week, closing with the performances of the graduating class. This class, we are happy to say, was the largest ever sent forth from the college, and from the talent and fine culture displayed by all of them on Commencement evening, they will in the future add credit to the institution to which they belong. *Mater.* By a catalogue of the College, just received, we notice that over two hundred students attended the classes during the past year.

"Old Westminster" stands second to no institution in this country as an educator, both in a moral and literary point of view. Lately there has been called to her head a gentleman of fine scholarly attainments, and under whose lead Westminster shall have a bright future. With Dr. E. T. Jeffers as President, and the assistance of an efficient and large Faculty, Westminster College is prepared to do a noble work.

St. Clair U. P. Church.

In our account of the Dedicatory exercises of this new church edifice we omitted to refer to the beautiful church edifice which has been completed.

The Church is located in St. Clair township, one of the most beautiful suburbs of the city. The old building was destroyed by a storm over a year ago. Rev T. C. Boyd is the pastor, and is well known as an able minister and faithful and devoted pastor.

The building is of brick, two stories, with stone basement 52x78 feet fronting on the Washington Pike. In the first story is located a lecture and Sabbath school room, pastor's study and infant and Bible class rooms. The basement is 12½ feet in height. The auditorium is 50x64 feet, and 24 feet to the ceiling. It is of gothic style, the elevation topped out with four towers and a belfry set in the roof of appropriate design. The entire building is richly cushioned and carpeted, and with the stained glass windows makes a fine appearance. Barr and Moser of this city were the architects.

With such a fine place of worship and a united and earnest people this congregation enters on a bright future.

THE RACES.

Results of the Rise.

We reported yesterday the departure of the first instalment of coal as the result of the late rise, and yesterday an additional fleet left for the lower ports. We give below the additional shipments made yesterday, with their destinations:

CINCINNATI.

Steamers.	Bushels.
George Lysle, 12 barges	132,000
Tom Lysle, 6 barges	66,000
Veteran, 8 barges	96,000
Hawk, 6 barges	72,000
Fair Play, 5 barges	60,000
Nellie Speer, 9 barges	108,000
Abe McDonald, 4 barges	46,000
Abe McDonald, 3 barges coke	50,000
Samson No. 2, 9 barges	103,000
Venture, 7 barges	75,000
Resolute, 7 barges	20,000
Total, barges 88; bushels	825,000

LOUISVILLE.

Steamers.	Bushels.
John Dippold, 12 barges	144,000
Diamond, 10 barges, 2 f. b.	130,000
John A. Wood, 12 barges	135,000
Simpson Horner, 12 barges	138,000
Mary Ann, 11 barges	125,000
Oil Valley, 7 barges, 1 b coke	90,000
N. J. Bigley, 8 barges, 1 b coke	100,000
John Hanna, 7 barges, 1 b coke	90,000
J. A. Blackmore, 8 barges	96,000
Grand Lake, 10 barges	110,000
Hyena, 7 barges	75,000
Reindeer, 6 barges	65,000
Fair Play, 5 barges	55,000
John F. Dravo, 7 barges	75,000
Panther, 9 barges	108,000
Total, barges, 131; bushels	1,576,000

MADISON.

Tiger, 6 barges	66,000
Sam Clarke, 10 barges	120,000
Total, barges, 16; bushels	186,000

BREVITIES.

....A regular meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held on Thursday evening.

....There is a large increase in the number of deaths in Allegheny the past week.

....The new fire engine, "Henry Hays," has arrived in the city and is now at the engine house on Seventh avenue.

....The Central Board of Education will meet this afternoon to discuss the colored school question and decide the grades.

....The Allegheny Water Committee at their meeting last evening, passed bills to the amount of nearly forty thousand dollars.

....A little two year old child of Mrs. Ramsey, living on Linden street, Allegheny, fell down stairs yesterday and broke its leg.

....Of the one hundred and forty-eight deaths in Pittsburgh and Allegheny the past week, ninety-three were children less than two years of age.

....There was a slight shock of an earthquake felt in Titusville about ten o'clock Sunday morning. There was no noise, but the houses and ground trembled perceptibly.

....A driver of Mr. Sorg, a South Side contractor, was run over by a lumber wagon on Twentieth street, on Saturday, and so seriously hurt that his life is dispaired of.

.....The rails of the new narrow guage railroad between Millvale and Evergreen are being laid, and it is thought that cars will be running in the latter part of next month.

....Attention is called to the advertisment of the sale at auction, at 2 o'clock P.M. to-morrow, of the household furniture of the late William M. Bell, at No. 16 Stockton Avenue.

....Dr. Miller is attending a lad residing in East Birmingham who was accidentally shot in the abdomen by the discharge of a pistol, which exploded after being thrown to the ground.

....The congregation of the Third Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, was left in sudden darkness Sunday evening by the gas going out. As no light could be produced the congregation was dismissed.

....Officer Phillipi, of the Allegheny police, attempted to arrest a man named Weaver, at an early hour yesterday morning, for beating his wife, when Mr. W. jumped out the second story window and escaped.

....The firemen who searched the store of Schomaker & Co., Sunday night for burglars congratulate themselves on their escape from being blown up while wandering about a keg of powder with torches in their hands.

....Two little girls were arrested and placed in the lock-up last evening by Detective Fender, on a charge of having stolen some clothing from the house of a butcher named Conrad Shad, on Fifth avenue, about two weeks ago.

....Robert Kingsley made an information before Alderman Strain yesterday, charging Nancy Bertran with the larceny of $150 in money. The accused was employed on the prosecutor's boat, and departed with the money rather suddenly.

....Casper Reuben and a companion were attacked on Troy Hill on Sunday night, and Reuben knocked down and badly injured. One of the guilty parties has been arrested and informations have been made against the remainder.

....A fifth girl named Freeman, who fell into the Monongahela river at the foot of Fourteenth street, South side, was rescued from drowning by the efforts of Mr. Hugh Gibson, who promptly plunged into the river to her assistance.

....The little boy, named McCready, mentioned yesterday as having been accidentally shot in the Eighteenth ward, on Saturday, died since of his injuries. Yesterday Coroner Shroder held an inquest upon the remains, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

....Why is it that when the Allegheny new City Home is to be finished the supplies must come from New York, while home merchants and manufacturers are passed by? Our people can pay the taxes, and are very good at that. Why not be used in other ways as well.

....A sharp shrill voice calling for "Robert" disturbed the quiet of Elm street for some minutes on Friday last. At the end of that time a set of finely soled feathers suddenly appeared through an opening in the fence and sadly observed: "Your voice ain't what it used to be, mother, your are losing ground."

....Last evening officer Reed arrested a boy named Connelly, about eight years of age, who robbed the till of the Red Lion House. The boy made a successful dive into the till on Sunday and secured ten dollars, and was about to repeat the operation yesterday when he was detected by the bar keeper. He will have a hearing to-day.

....Cornelius Comer was found lying on the street yesterday afternoon in a beastly state of drunkenness, and with him a little child, a daughter of his, about one year old. Comer was placed in the lockup and the child given in charge of a family living near, but the Mayor soon afterwards sent him and the child to their home in Elizabeth.

....Yesterday John Anderson, charged with embezzlement by James Getty, Jr., had a hearing before Alderman Strain, and was committed to jail for trial in default of five hundred dollars bail. Getty, who is a wholesale liquor dealer, alleges that Anderson, while collecting as his agent, collected three hundred dollars, which he appropriated to his own use.

....An insane woman named Mary Woodward, who lived in Snyder's Hollow, Allegheny, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting her throat with a carving knife. She was fortunately interrupted in time to save her life. She was taken to the lockup, and this evening, with her husband and son, was sent to Newburg, Ohio, their former residence and to which place they had desired to return.

....The Titusville *Herald* says the latest of the mushroom towns of the oil regions are Modoc City and Millersdown. The former place is represented by a gentleman of this city as having thirty houses, where but a week ago there was nothing but nature. It now has two drug stores, two groceries, two hardware stores, a tank shop, a hotel and a number of boarding houses. Millersdown has from seventy-five to one hundred houses including a hotel that cost $20,000.

....The Water Commission held a meeting yesterday morning and decided to advertise for proposals for another pair of engines for the water works. They will be used in pumping into the low service reservoir on Brilliant Hill. The engines will be of the Lowry patent, with two large and two small compound cylinders. The former will be 106 inches in diameter, and the latter 64 inches, each having fourteen feet stroke. The engines will be coupled, and will have a capacity of 41,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours, with ten revolutions to the minute.

....The viewers appointed to assess the value of that portion of the Allegheny and New Brighton road lying within the limits of Allegheny City, placed at a valuation of $7,000 the part extending from Washington to Jack's Run, a distance of three and a half miles. The report was confirmed *nisi*, and will be confirmed absolutely, unless exceptions are filed before Saturday next. That part of the Allegheny and Butler plank road, extending from Butcher's Run to the Willow Grove brewery, a distance of a mile and a half, was valued by appraisers at $5,546. A similar order was made in this matter.

....A meeting of oarsmen was held on Fifth avenue last evening for the purpose of arranging a single scull race between Nick Denmarsh, of the McKee Club, and Patrick Louther, of the Clipper Club. The challenge for a race had been issued by Denmarsh and last evening named as the time for signing the agreement. Louther put in an appearance at the appointed place and Denmarsh had a representative from his club. The attempt to arrange the match, however, proved unsuccessful. Denmarsh had named two hundred dollars a side as the stakes, but Louther refused to make a match for less than five hundred dollars, and as Denmarsh would not agree to that proposition the match is "off."

PERSONAL.

***James Ross, Esq., Docket Clerk in the Court of Common Pleas, was sorry he had to leave Cape May after his sojourn, but he heeded the call of duty and is back at his post refreshed and reinvigorated.

***W. J. Friday, Esq., starts for Europe on the fifteenth on a business trip, and if the good wishes of those who know him be realized, he will secure renewed health and pleasure and profit from the tour.

***Mr. John A. Fox, first Vice President of the Pittsburgh Amateur Press Association, left last evening in company with others of a delegation from this city, to the National Amateur Press Association, which meets at the Sherman House, Chicago, on Wednesday.

***Our friend Mr. Alexander Leggate, of Allegheny, leaves to-day on an extended tour through the lake regions and Canada, and part of our Western country. He will take in Toronto, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and some intermediate points. The trip is one of business and pleasure, and that it may be thoroughly enjoyed and highly successful in its results, will be the wish of all the traveler's many friends.

***Yesterday morning the new express train on the Connellsville Railroad came through from Cumberland to Pittsburgh. Superintendent Hyndman got on the locomotive at Connellsville and rode to this city on it, determined to see personally how the new schedule works. The Washington expresss as it is called, is undoubtedly a success, and will prove a great convenience to the patrons of the Road. It is under the charge of Mr. J. S. Proctor as conductor; Mr. Will Jamison attends to the baggage, and Mr. Fred. Carothers is engineer.

A HOME FOR THE DEPARTED.

A New and Lovely "God's Acre" to be Opened—Beautiful Bellevue Cemetery—A Rare Location—Fifteen Minutes Drive from the City—What Nature Has Done for the Place—What Art is to Do—Sylvan Shades, Entrancing Landscapes, and Dale—A Breath from the Forests and Flowers—Notes from an Hour's Ramble.

"What a lovely place; why, it seems like another world," was an exclamation that came from one of a trio, who were enjoying the marvelous beauty of one of the finest views that eyes ever looked upon. They were standing upon the summit of a verdurous hill, and had spread out before them for many miles on every hand a panorama of beauty, which nature and art seemed to have been vieing with each other to render exquisite. To the left was the city, so full of life and bustle, with evidences of its myriad industries, to be seen in the curling smoke, and the architecture of its workships outlined against the horizon, yet so far away that not the faintest murmur of the clangor fell upon the ear. In front were the winding river and the blue hills beyond enveloped in a summer haze and presenting an appearance of enchantment that distance so well lends to the view. Down the right a cheery village was seen, with the homes of wealth and refinement almost concealed by the rich foliage of trees; still further on were other hamlets and farms, and forests until the landscape melted into the mists; and then turning to the rear the circle was completed by every variety of forest and wood and scenery. It was but little wonder that with such a prospect in view, of busy city and meandering river, of quiet village and retired farm, of field, forest and water, that the citizen should seem like some spot in a new world, and that the aesthetic influences of the scene should lead to the vocal expression of intensest pleasure. And yet it was

SCARCE TWENTY MINUTES

since, from out of the heat and smoke and dust and noise of the city, these sight-seers had come.

The spot upon which they stood was the elevated plateau of ground occupying the second and highest range of hills, now in the corporated limits of Allegheny city, on the New Brighton road, and until recently known as the beautiful homestead of Mr. Wm. Dilworth, Jr. The retired retreat by those who have enjoyed the fraternal fellowship of its fortunate possessor, has long been regarded and enjoyed as a marvel of picturesque loveliness; but the thousands in the crowded city who have longed for a walk of just such fragrance as encircles it, and the many who, perhaps, have in their wanderings along the road, caught sight of the mansion on the hilltop, embosomed in foliage and flowers have doubtless never dreamed that so close at hand, if it could only be opened for their enjoyment, was such a sylvan paradise. And perhaps its beauties never would have been publicly revealed, had not fortuitous circumstances brought about an opening of the doors, and a change in the purposes to which it is to be hereafter devoted—when the old homestead grounds shall be consecrated to even a higher and holier use, and become a sequestered resting place for those whose race of life has been run.

The movement which has brought this most enchanted spot into public view, and which has chrystalized itself into the formation of a a corporation, owes its origin to the necessity for a new cemetery which has been felt by those who have taken a glance at the rapid increase in our population, the consequent proportionate mortality, and the constantly increasing difficulty and expense of securing a place of deposit for loved ones who have gone on before. It is true the older cemeteries are still open, but already they are beginning to show evidences of crowding, and their close is not many years in the future. Then, two, there are many among the poorer classes whose feelings of affection are just as strong as their more prosperous neighbors, and whose desire for a proper interment of those whom death takes from their households is just as sacred, but who are measurably debarred from gratifying these tenderest aspirations of their hearts by reason of the pecuniary difficulties entailed by burial in the older cemeteries. It was a consideration of these facts that led a number of gentlemen who had the matter in view, to seize an opportunity offered only once in a generation, to secure a property which nature seems to have manufactured especially for the sacred purpose.

THE NEW CEMETERY

thus established, and which has been christened "Bellevue Cemetery," is located within fifteen minutes' drive of the Diamond, Allegheny, and can be reached by pedestrians by a walk that will bring no fatigue. The grounds are located quite near the junction of the Brighton and Beaver Roads, both of which are favorite avenues for drives out of the city. They embrace forty-two acres, and form the key to an almost illimitable territory beyond, and whether for beauty of location or for convenience of access, could not be excelled.

Entrance is gained through a gateway leading from the Brighton road and then up a gradually ascending roadway until the plateau above is reached. A drive along this avenue is of itself a rare and exhilarating pleasure. On one side is a slight ravine covered with trees, and shaded with trees and vines and long growing ferns, and on the other is the hillside rising at a precipitous angle, and covered with velvety verdure, and fringed with majestic trees, which completely shut out a view of the summit, as though they were set sentinels, to keep back until the last moment all the beauties beyond. The roadway meanders around the hillside, and all the way is shaded by the trees on either side, which makes an arching of foliage, shuts out the heat of the sun, hushes the noise of the world, and impresses the visitor with the solemnity of what is beyond almost before the portals have been passed. The avenue, after winding its way around the hillside, finally ends in a circle, enclosing

THE BUILDINGS,

the first of which to attract the eye is the stately mansion. The structure was erected for a dwelling, and all the skill of the artisan has been tested to make it perfect for the purpose. It is solidly built of brick, is three stories in high, and possesses many and capacious rooms, corridors and all the necessary apartments for a Cemetery house and office. Entering from the porch, the visitor is first ushered into a wide, well ventilated hall way, on one side of which is the reception room and the other an apartment designed as the chapel,—which, in this section is a new, but very appropriate feature. The room is to be fitted up and to be used exclusively as a place for holding religious services, whenever it is so desired by those who desire to have services at the cemetery, in preference to exercises at the church or the home; especially will its use be commended in a case where the remains come from a distance on the cars, or from any place outside the city.

The remainder of the house is to be fitted up as a home for the Superintendent and for a business office, and already it is supplied with a fire proof safe and other conveniences which fit it for the purpose without material change. We doubt if any of our cemeteries have such a substantial dwelling on the grounds, and it is an addition to the place that gives the whole surroundings the most satisfactory appearance of stability.

Then off to the left is the stable and carriage house, which is amply sufficient to accommodate a large procession of vehicles in case of storm, and is fitted up in the most thorough manner. There are also houses for the horses and for the gardener, and as soon as possible extensive conservatories are to be erected from which floral emblems may at all times be obtained, of every character.

SAUNTERINGS OVER THE GROUNDS.

After a thorough inspection of the buildings, our attention was attracted to the grounds, and while standing in front of the mansion, the involuntary exclamation which has been given, was evoked. And not once only but many times during a subsequent ramble over the green sward and through the forests, up the "sylvan heights and down the pensive vales" were similar expressions of delight drawn forth; that they were none too extravagant will be easily admitted by any one who will take the trouble and secure the pleasure of a half hour's sauntering over the grounds. Such as one will have an opportunity of seeing every variety of scenery, and beautiful pictures of woodland, and of landscape, that will be photographed upon the memory forever. Nature made all she would, have been more lavish in her gifts and without a stroke of art, there would be a most lovely, a sheltered, a sacred, secluded, "God's acre," the impressiveness of which would recall hallowed feelings even to the most irreverent.

It is not the design, however, to allow nature to do all. Already art has done much and

THE CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENTS

will yet more wonderfully enhance the beauty of the cemetery. The landscape gardeners are at work. Surveyors have been upon the grounds. Avenues have been laid out, plots staked off, and a general system of improvements begun, that when completed will bring all the rare advantages of the cemetery into fuller view, and make "Bellevue Cemetery" the perfection of symmetry. Among the improvements, in addition to those noted, will be a beautiful gate and lodge house at the entrance, that will be so arranged as to be in harmony with all else about the premises. The gentlemen, indeed, who have the enterprise in hand, give their first attention to permanency, and in all that they do, this idea will be carried out,—seclusion, beauty and permanency, to be sought after; and with what nature has done, supplemented by what art will yet do, we have a feeling that "Bellevue" will soon rank among the loveliest as well as the most sacred "cities of the dead" in all our land.

The grounds are now open for inspection, and all proper characters will be admitted to view the premises, and enjoy a rare pleasure which will ever be a happy memory.

Perhaps in passing, it may not be amiss to state that the success of the enterprise is guaranteed by the high character of the gentlemen

WHO HAVE IT IN CHARGE.

All the company cannot be named, but those who are directors will give an idea of the others. These gentlemen are: W. A. Reed, Joseph Kirkpatrick, John Heath, W. H. Ewing, A. W. Erwin, Wm. Hamilton, Charles Arbuthnot, Wm. Dilworth, Jr., James Andrews. The officers are: W. A. Reed, President; Wm. Hamilton, Treasurer; Wm. H. Sterrett, Secretary. It is the design, without ostentation, to make "Bellevue Cemetery" a place of sepulture that shall not all be shrouded in sadness and gloom; a place rather where the remains of the loved one gone, shall be laid to rest amid sylvan solitudes, and where after the warfare of life for the departed has ended, the sounds of the battle yet waged by others shall never come; a place where the reverent soul shall be encouraged to look up through tears, and from the midst of the forest, and the budding of the flowers, from the fragrance in the air, from the pictures of life from death, presented on every hand, learn a lesson of the watchful care of Him at whose bidding, some day, to appear in new forms of beauty, the sleeping dust shall rise again. All nature around seems to be in accord with the sacred design, and all art will be called in to aid in the holy work.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial has been used in Nashville, Tenn., in a number of the severest Cases of Cholera, and effected a cure in every case.

Dr. Harris' Summer Cordial is one of the best medicines in the world for Children Teething.

STREET COMMITTEE.

Adjourned Meeting Last Night—Business Finished—The Sub-Committee on Wooden Pavements Authorized to Visit Other Cities.

An adjourned meeting of the Street Committee was held last night in the Common Council chamber.

A remonstrance was presented against the grading and paving of Virgin alley, between Walnut street and Saw Mill Run, on the South Side. It was received and filed. An ordinance was passed providing for the opening of Virgin alley, and repealing an ordinance previously passed for the grading and paving of it.

Ordinances were ordered to be drawn up for the grading and paving of Calvin street and Locust street, from Milleuberger and Shingiss streets, Sixth ward.

A remonstrance, signed by 174 citizens, was received and filed, protesting against the Webster street and Seventh avenue sewer, and a subcommittee was appointed to investigate the matter.

A bill for $374 for the payment of the Board of Viewers was ordered to be paid.

Viewers' reports were read on the widening of Strawberry alley and the opening of Our alley from Pine to Pride street. The former was laid over and the latter was adopted.

A resolution was passed to pay Munn & Grier the balance due them on the Ann street sewer, from the contingent fund.

A report from a sub-committee favoring the opening of McCandless avenue, was laid over until the next meeting.

Peter Meininger, of the South Side, who was present at the meeting last night, complained that the switch of Bauman & Co., on Josephine street, South Side, was injuring his property and filling his cellar with water. The Street Commissioner was instructed to see that the evil was remedied.

The request of Mr. Hastings to be relieved from three contracts, which he claimed he did not bid on for himself, but for another party, was referred to the City Solicitor, in order to ascertain whether the committee had power to release any body from a contract after it had been granted.

Mr. Pearson from the sub-committee appointed to consider the repairing of the gutter on Penn avenue, presented a resolution, which was passed, authorizing the City Engineer to advertise for bids for the work contemplated.

The following contracts were awarded:

Masonry for bridge over Saw Mill Run, to Rodgers & Oberheldman. Sewer on Carson and Twenty-seventh streets, South Side, to Finan & Phillips. Grading and paving of Twenty-fifth street, South Side, to Chas. J. Stolzenbach. Grading and paving of Josephine street, South Side; Mary Ann street, South Side, and Chestnut alley, South Side, to Chas. J. Stolzenbach. Grading and paving Larkin's alley, South Side, to Joseph Dieteris. Grading and paving Twenty-seventh street, South Side, to James McCormick. Washington street, South Side, to Jos. Dieteris. Fountain and Tunnel streets, to J. J. Booth, and for wooden stairs on Park alley, from Josephine street to Washington pike, to J. F. Kinsel.

The chairman of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the wooden pavement question said that they had not been idle, but had examined the various kinds of pavements in this city, and those sent from other cities, but in order to make an intelligent report and one that would be of benefit to the city and to the community, he thought the sub-committee should visit other large cities where wooden pavements had been laid for some time, and include the result of an examination of them in their report. The committee was ready to give in five minutes a report of their investigation as far as it extended, concerning the wooden pavements in this city that had been down for four years, but the chairman was of the opinion that the report would be incomplete if it was confined to the limits of the city.

Mr. Hays moved that the sub-committee be instructed to make a thorough and complete report in relation to the question of wooden pavements and if necessary that they be authorized to visit any other cities they may deem proper.

Mr. McKee moved that the committee make a report in regard to the pavements in this city before visiting elsewhere.

Mr. Adams moved that all other motions except Mr. Hays be laid on the table. Carried.

The question then recurring on Mr. Hay's motion it was also carried.

The committee then adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

An argument was had on a rule taken in the bankruptcy matter of Messrs. Frazier & Frye vs. John V. McDonald, alleged bankrupt, now deceased. The rule was granted on petitioning creditors, Messrs. Frazier & Frye, to show cause why the creditors petition and all proceedings thereunder should not abate on account of the death of the alleged bankrupt. Messrs. Watson, Woods, Weir and Gibson argued in support of the rule, and District Attorney Swoope and Mr. Acheson in opposition, the latter taking the ground that the death of the alleged bankrupt could have no effect upon the proceedings which had been instituted. The court reserved the decision. This is the first time the question has been raised.

Joshua Bummel, of this county, debtor, filed a denial of the acts alleged of bankruptcy in the petition of Charles W. Robb, of this city, creditor, and a trial by jury was awarded at the next term of the Court in October.

An injunction was issued against certain execution creditors of John Hoffman, of Allegheny City, an alleged bankrupt.

An injunction was also ordered to issue against certain execution creditors of Henry Gorman, of McKeesport, debtor, against whom a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed by Charles H. Paulson, of this city, creditor.

Henry C. Andrews and Samuel Hart, of Greece City, Butler county, filed a petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy. The matter was referred to Register Shaffer.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

[Before Judge Collier.]

On motion of the District Attorney a *nolle pros* was allowed in the case of Bernard Brosie, indicted for illegal liquor selling, on the ground that the officer had made a mistake in handing in his return.

John Krysan, indicted for forcible entry and detainer, on oath of Frank Jedlicke, was discharged on payment of the costs, a *nolle pros* having been entered on motion of the District Attorney.

Christ. Auday was placed on trial on an indictment for assault and battery, founded on the oath of one Snyder. The defendant is employed as driver and porter at a Market street store, and, while passing through the alley in the rear of the store, encountered obstructions placed thereon by Snyder. He proceeded to remove them when Snyder struck him with a stick. Auday pushed him away, when Snyder struck him again, and then Auday proceeded to defend himself. On trial.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Jas. S. Redding,	Thomas Hughes,
Z. G. Steinhauser,	Maggie Maitland,
Kate Paul,	Martin Myers, et. al.,
Nicholas Solder,	Joseph Wasweiller,
Tonis Prenner,	Wm. Robinson,
Wm. Michel,	John Lafferty,
George Rober,	John Martin,
Peter Cruberger,	Paul Staff, 4 cases,
Wm. Wright,	

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Decisions have been rendered by the Supreme Court in the following cases from Western Pennsylvania, heard at the recent session in Harrisburg:

In re, road from Somerset borough to Stoystown. Proceedings affirmed.

Buffington vs. the Summit Branch Railroad Company. Judgment affirmed.

Hill vs. Hill, Blair county. Judgment reversed.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Beale, Juniata county. Judgment reversed.

Commonwealth vs. the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Judgment affirmed.

Morgan vs. Neville, Somerset county. Judgment reversed.

Cowper vs. M'Neal. Judgment affirmed.

Waples vs. Foster, Centre county. Writ of error quashed.

Waples' appeal; order reversed.

American Life Insurance Company vs. Bell, Blair county. Judgment affirmed.

Lenhart vs. Ream, Somerset county. Judgment reversed.

Mortuary Report.

The City Physician, Dr. Snively, reports 97 deaths during the past week, of which there were 95 white persons and two colored, 47 males and 48 females. The diseases were cholera infantum 19; consumption 9; whooping cough, convulsions each 5; typhoid fever, inanition, sub-acute meningitis each 4; drowning, congestion of the lungs, pneumonia each 3; abscess, congestion of the brain, cerebro-spinal meningitis, acute enteritis, gastro enteritis, acute meningitis, measles, old age, poison, peritonitis, each 2; alcholism, atelectasis, apoplexy, cancer of stomach, cancer of mouth, diarrhea, chronic dysentery, scarlet fever, puerperal fever, gastralgia, jaundice, marasmus, malformation, meningitis, nephritis, unknown, each 1. Of the victims there were under 1 year 37; from 1 to 2 19; from 2 to 5 3; from 5 to 10 5; from 10 to 15 1; from 15 to 20 2; from 20 to 30 7; from 30 to 40 10; from 40 to 50 4; from 50 to 60 1; from 60 to 70 4; from 70 to 80 3; from 80 to 90 1; total 96

Ministerial Association.

The Evangelical Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, met pursuant to adjournment, yesterday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Scovel, Pastor. Dr. Holmes occupied the chair, with Rev. Mr. Stuckenburgh acting as secretary. After the reception of several new members and other items of business, Prof. S. J. Wilson was introduced and proceeded to read an essay on "Darwinism as Bearing on Religion." The learned Professor handled Mr. Darwin without gloves, and pronounced his opinions as atheistic. Drs. Rutlinger and Scovel dissented in some particulars from the essayist, and Dr. Sloan, in a speech of great power and logical force, sustained him. The meeting adjourned to meet in the North Avenue M. E. Church.

A Good Arrangement for the Fourth.

Combine business and pleasure—go to Homestead, "Park," or the "Terrace," and select a site for your home. Make up a party of mutual friends who think of "settling" in a rural place and have a good time at the same time. Free tickets for the excursion can be had at Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. THST.

Dodds & Caskey,

Corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street, are the exclusive agents, west of the mountains, of McKenzie & Patterson's Granite Polishing Mills, Quincy, Mass., and also for the Clark Island Granites, which are considered the finest in use for monumental purposes. TTH

A Card.

A gentleman at the Central Hotel, Smithfield street, holds more tickets in the Grand Gift Concert which takes place to-morrow at Louisville, Ky., than he desires. Anybody wishing a ticket or so can obtain them by calling any time before Tuesday 12m.

BARNUM'S SHOW.

The "World's Fair" in Allegheny City—The Street Pageant—The Thousand Curiosities Beneath the Canvass—The Menagerie—Acrobatic and Gymnastic Feats in the Arena—The Matthews Family—No Danger of the Tent Being Blown Down.

Yesterday thousands of the citizens of Pittsburgh witnessed the street parade of "P. T. Barnum's great musuem, menagerie, hippodrome, and traveling world's fair." The sidewalks and windows along the route of the procession were filled with people anxious to see the display that had been talked about for weeks previous, and they were not disappointed in it. It was a tremendous affair, and created the utmost excitement everywhere it went. In the afternoon and evening the immense tents in Union Park, Allegheny, city, were crowded almost to suffocation with people who went to see what Barnum claims to be the greatest triumph of his life. It was a pleasure to stand by the ropes that are stretched in front of the cages in the menagerie and museum, and watch the vast crowd slowly passing by, and hear the comments upon the many strange and wonderful curiosities there presented to the view. Under the charge of Mr. D. S. Thomas, press agent of the great aggregation, our reporter was shown all the various departments of the gigantic concern, but to speak of them all as they deserve would require far more space than is accorded a newspaper article of any description, hence we cannot more than refer to a few of them with an injunction to our readers to go and see for themselves, for, although Mr. Barnum has advertised liberally and endeavored to give all the information he can in regard to his curiosities, no adequate ideacan be formed of them until they have been seen. For three hours we wandered around from one place to another, inspecting this and viewing that, and before we knew it five o'clock had come, and although loth to leave, the imperative demands of business could not be allowed to pass unheeded. In the museum perhaps the greatest attraction is the talking machine, a wonderful mechanical contrivance that defies description, and which is quite a success as far as keeping the crowd in a good humor is concerned.

The Fiji cannibals, the Digger Indians, the "What Is It" and little Admiral Dot with a thousand other things combine to make the museum and menagerie an entertaining and instructive place to spend an hour in.

The circus performances are of such a character as to please and gratify all who attend. There is nothing in connection with them that could offend the most fastidious. The opening grand oriental pageant is a sight well worth seeing, and exclusive of everything else would